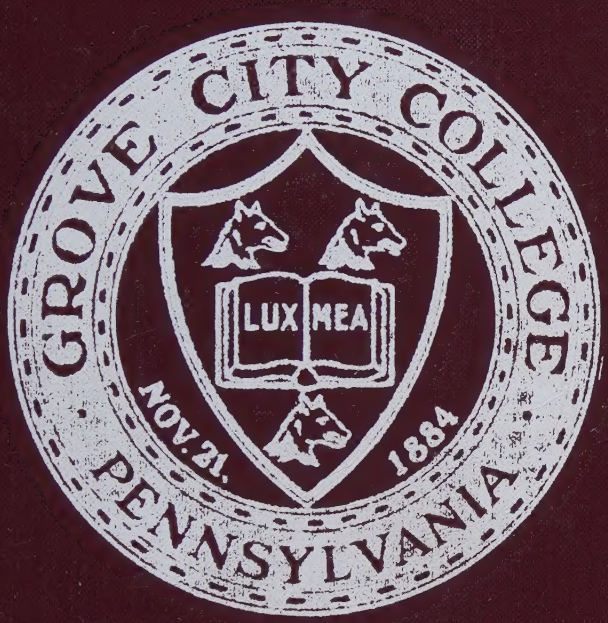
'MID THE PINES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A HISTORY OF GROVE CITY COLLEGE

DAVID M. DAYTON

HB Kendall '48

Tish Emmens Kendall '48

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’MID THE PINES

AN HISTORICAL STUDY OF GROVE CITY COLLEGE

BY

DAVID M. DAYTON

ALMA MATER OF GROVE CITY COLLEGE[1]

'Mid the pines in columns growing,
By the stream so deeply flowing,
Dear to hearts with mem'ries glowing,
Stand the halls we love,
Dear to hearts with mem'ries glowing,
Stand the halls, the halls, we love.

Chorus:
Hail to thee our Alma Mater,
Praises from each son and daughter,
Pledges of love and honor Grove City still shall own,
Pledges of love and honor Grove City still shall own,
Pledges of love and honor Grove City still shall own.

Tho' the land and sea may part us,
Far remove thy towers and campus,
Staunch and true there dwells within us
All the spirit of thy life,
Staunch and true there dwells within us,
All the spirit of thy life.

Chorus.

---

[1] Edward G. Seel, lyrics; H. Poehlmann, composer, "Alma Mater," (Boston: Oliver Ditson Company, composed 1909)

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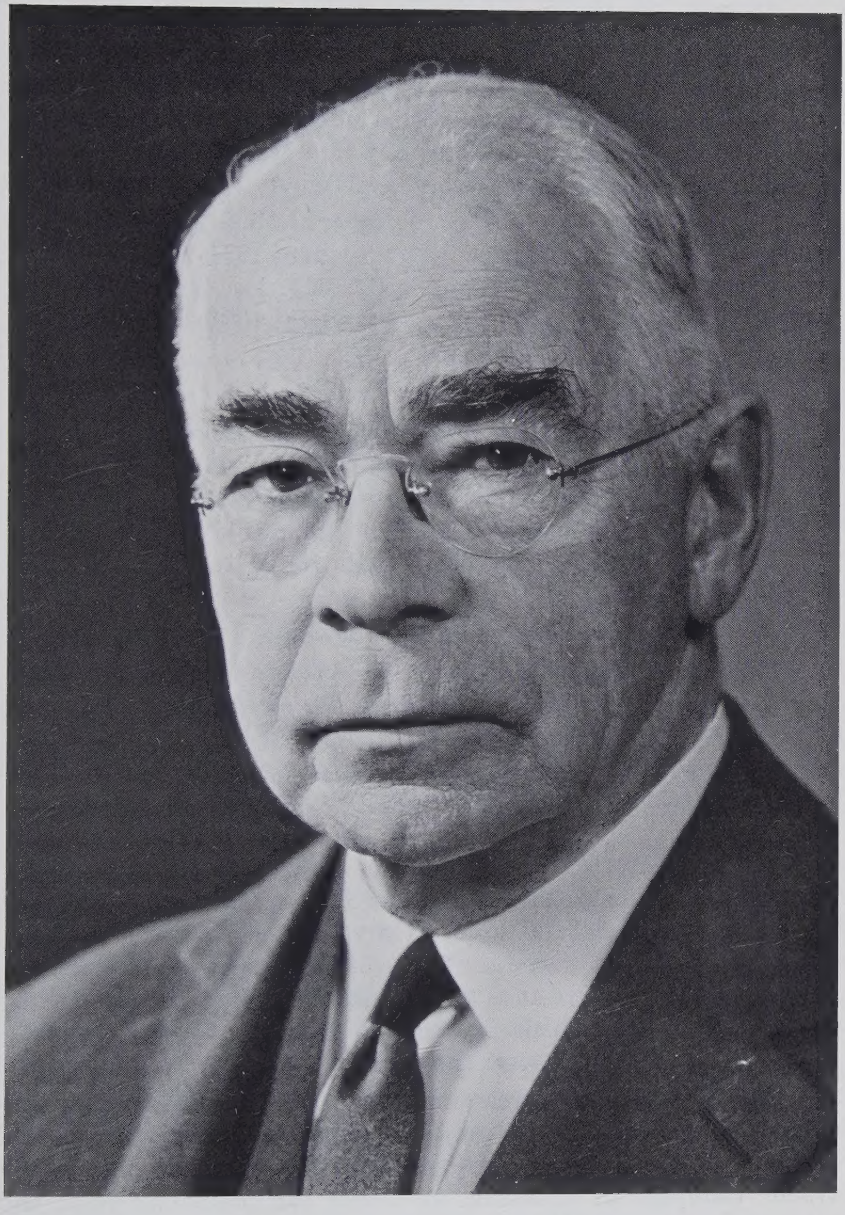

Dedicated to J. Howard Pew

FOREWORD

The Alumni Council is pleased to underwrite the publishing of *'Mid The Pines, An Historical Study of Grove City College* written by Dr. David M. Dayton. It was unanimously approved by the Council on September 23, 1972 that this action be taken and that the two living former presidents and the current president be asked to collaborate with us in establishing the publication as a memorial to Mr. J. Howard Pew who in so many ways helped all of us who chose to attend Grove City College.

Robert L. Squibb '54
President 1971-73
Robert J. McClymonds '51
President 1973-75

— * —

Howard Pew was a man whose personality had many facets and whose activities were wide and varied. It would be impossible to fully measure the stature and worth of such a man in words. The truest estimate of his life would be a record of his deeds and achievements. And that would be a long and impressive record, indeed.

I think of Howard Pew as a man who did what he thought he should do, regardless of personal inconvenience or financial risk. He had an unquestioned loyalty to the high standards he set for himself. It was part of his business creed never to do business with anyone about whose personal integrity there was a question, no matter what the chances of financial gain might be.

In the affairs of the College, he kept in touch with every phase of its development and every facet of its work. He was keenly interested in its financial management, for he believed that the continued success of a college depended on a sound financial condition. He took a personal interest in the growth of the student body and his projections were often more accurate than those of persons nearer the scene.

In the physical development of the College, he and my father, then President of the College, were the first to see the advantages and the possibilities of the site of what is now the Upper Campus. In choosing, as a site for Memorial Hall, the high ground across Wolf Creek, he broke with tradition, but in so doing made the initial start of a long-range program that has given the College a beautiful new campus on an ideal site. At a later time, he authorized the employment of Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, whose advice has led to the creation of a campus of order and beauty. He was Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees from the time of his election to the Board of Trustees in 1912 until his death. He studied the plans of every building that was erected during that period, and, on more than one occasion, made decisions that saved the College from serious mistakes.

Howard Pew was a man of strong convictions, but he was not inflexible. He was thoughtful, generous, wise and kind. His leadership and counsel in the affairs of the College were invaluable. To him, more than to any other person, the College owes the growth and service that have been recorded in the years since he became active in its affairs. I share with the College, its graduates, former students and friends an admiration and gratitude for a great constructive leader, and I feel deeply the loss of a life-long friend.

Weir C. Ketler '08
President 1916-56

— * —

When I look back to a very happy fellowship with J. Howard Pew in the administration of Grove City College, it seems to me that one thing above all others characterized that great man. His benevolence to his Alma Mater is known to all. He once told me in strict confidence what he and his family had given to the college. It was a towering figure. But that was not the secret of his influence upon the school.

Far more significant than the wealth that he poured into G. C. C. was the manner in which Howard Pew gave himself without stint to his Alma Mater. When I was invited to the presidency I accepted with great reticence. I knew that I could never agree with many of the views held by Mr. Pew. I told him very frankly how I saw the matter. He denied that he expected me to become his "yes man". He insisted that we could talk through and come to an agreement on every matter before taking it to the Board. I shall never forget how he stated his proposition. "I go to church every Sunday. I will not work even on college affairs on Sunday. I play golf every Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning. They are my leisure time, and I will not give them up. Any other time of the week I will be glad to have you at my home or office to discuss the affairs of the college. Nothing will take precedence over your request for a conference."

That proposition proved the literal truth over the years of my administration at Grove City College. Mr. Pew and I often started far apart on college decisions, but we sat down and talked out our differences. We always went to the Board with an agreement entirely satisfactory to both of us. I could never estimate how many hours Mr. Pew took away from the management of his billion dollar corporation to plan the affairs of the college he loved. He gave millions to finance the school. But far more than that, he gave himself without stint to the management of his Alma Mater.

That was J. Howard Pew. He gave generously to help finance anything in which he believed. But far more than that, he gave himself to the utmost to those things. Grove City was probably the dearest but only one of his many great adventures. The great man has left an indelible impression upon his generation of American life.

J. Stanley Harker '25
President 1956-71

— * —

The publication of the history of Grove City College is an event that will be applauded by alumni and friends of the College everywhere. Its dedication to Mr. J. Howard Pew is deeply appreciated by all of us who knew and loved the man. Professor Dayton has skillfully depicted both triumphs and tears in the history of the College. He not only has enabled us to relive scenes from the past but also has delineated the strength inherent in the principles by which the College has been and continues to be guided. He has memorialized members of the Pew, Ketler, Calderwood, Hoyt, Harker families along with a host of others. For many years this volume will be treasured by those who love Grove City College and by those who admired Mr. Pew. All of us who read and are inspired by this volume owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Alumni Association for making its publication possible.

Charles S. MacKenzie
President 1971-

PREFACE

When I was trying to choose a topic for my Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Pittsburgh, I wanted to write on something that would be meaningful to me and helpful to others. For years, the administration at Grove City College had been wishing that someone would write a clear, accurate history of the school. In 1925, Lee McCandless wrote a master's thesis at Grove City College on this topic; in 1933 Marietta Dietrich wrote a similar thesis for the University of Pittsburgh. In 1951, Dr. Weir Ketler wrote *Adventure in Education: 75 Years of Grove City College (1876-1951)*, a brief, reminiscent account mainly of his own and his father's administrations. These three papers were valuable references for me, but it was obvious that a broader, more detailed, and up-to-date history was needed. I do not claim to be an historian, but it seemed the need was there, and I had every source available for research, including many knowledgeable people who were vitally interested in a history being written.

Soon after the dissertation was completed in 1971, the College Alumni Council started discussing plans for a centennial celebration for Grove City College in 1976. They felt that my history might add to that occasion, and deepen the love and understanding of alumni for their school. When the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. J. Howard Pew, died that same fall, they decided to dedicate this project to the memory of this man who gave so much of his life to the betterment of Grove City College. I wish to express my gratitude to the Council for their financial support which makes it possible to publish this book. I hope that it will strengthen the loyalty of graduates and friends for my alma mater.

I would like to express my appreciation to many people who helped to make this book possible. Particular thanks are due to the library and administrative staffs of Grove City College who furnished virtually all the source material for this paper and answered innumerable questions.

To the many people in the College and Grove City community who provided additional source material, and patiently submitted to interviews, a special word of gratitude is due.

Richard Kauffman, Class of 1951, and a professor in the

German Department, lent his talents to this project by photographing old documents and pictures for publication.

To the members of my dissertation committee at the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. George Fahey, Dr. Earl Myers, Mrs. Agnes Starrett, and Dr. John Hall, I wish to extend thanks for comments, criticisms, and positive suggestions.

Deep appreciation must be expressed to Dr. Richard K. Seckinger, under whose guidance this study was pursued. Without his interest and encouragement, this mathematics teacher would never have attempted to write a college history.

Above all, I am indebted to my beloved wife, Anne Harker Dayton, for her unceasing encouragement and assistance with virtually every aspect of this book.

Since the completed dissertation ended with the retirement of Dr. Harker in the summer of 1971, the only revisions that I attempted to make for publication are those concerning death or retirement of persons mentioned in the dissertation.

David M. Dayton
Grove City, Pa.
1973

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Grove City
College

I. THE STUDY

A. Introduction

The unique American four year college of liberal arts was a result of circumstance, not design. When in 1636 the General Court of Massachusetts "agreed to give £400 toward a schoale or college,"[1] it was presumed that the college would be similar to Oxford and Cambridge. However, the New Englanders had not the means, the leisure, nor the continuous contact with England necessary to build and maintain complete universities. The single autonomous college thus became the standard unit of higher education in America and remained so until late in the 19th century. At that time, the European university came to America, but even then with a difference.[2]

Only nine colleges were founded before the Revolution; there were approximately 200 a century later.[3] The exact number is difficult to ascertain, because records were inadequate and the term "college" was loosely defined. Today, there are 2626 colleges and universities in the United States.[4] More schools of higher education have been founded in the last century than in any previous period of American history.

To better understand the reasons for such development and to explain what it is today, it is necessary to study the history of individual colleges. One of the colleges founded during this period of expansion was Grove City College,[5] the subject of this study. Begun as Pine Grove Normal Academy in 1876, Grove City College has made a significant contribution to higher education. The history of Grove City College should be a valuable contribution to educational literature inasmuch as it relates to an institution which is an outgrowth of the society in which it is situated.

B. Purpose of the Study

Turner states that the aim of history "is to know the elements of the present by understanding what came into the present from the past. For the present is simply the developing past, the past the undeveloped present."[6] Grove City College today can be better understood by studying its past. The primary purpose of this study is to produce a meaningful, human record of facts related to Grove City College, and to show the contribution of the institution to the cause of education.

The second purpose of this study is to show how Grove City College reflects the society which it serves. The nature of an institution is partially determined by surrounding influences; hence, by studying the history of an institution, one gets glimpses of the larger society of which that institution is a part. For example, Grove City College was founded as a teacher training institution. Obviously, a need must have existed for trained teachers, or the institution would not have survived its early years. In other words, societal pressures and forces greatly influence the vital center of an institution: its curriculum.

The third purpose of this study is to nurture an interest in local history in the Mercer County area. It is generally agreed that Americans should know American history. Similarly, citizens need to have a knowledge of local history. Local people will tolerate and appreciate Grove City College to the extent that they understand the history, purposes, goals, and objectives of the institution.

C. Need for the Study

In his essay, "The Significance of History," Turner mentions that "One of the most fruitful fields of study in our country has been the process of growth of our institutions."[7] Just as it is difficult to understand a complex machine without studying its components, it is difficult to study higher education without investigating individual institutions. This historical presentation of the founding, growth, and development of Grove City College should be of interest to the faculty, administration, students, alumni, and others associated with Grove City College; to students of higher education; and to the general public. The brief histories, pamphlets, and other articles which have been published concerning the development of this institution lack much in the way of an adequate treatment of significant events in the school's history, and do not give a connected story of the institution's life. This is the first need for a comprehensive history of Grove City College.

As will be discussed in a later chapter, Grove City College was one of the first colleges in western Pennsylvania to become actively involved in a teacher training program. A second value of the history of Grove City College is to show the extent to which the institution's teacher training program helped to meet the needs of the public school systems in the western part of the state, and to identify innovations in the teacher training program which influenced similar institutions.

Very little history has been written about the Mercer county area, where Grove City College is located. The Mercer County Historical Association is struggling to assert itself. The local school libraries have only a few brief articles on the history of the borough and Mercer County, and the community and college libraries do not have much more resource material. Clearly there exists a need for historical research in this area. This study will be a partial answer for this need, since it is impossible to study the history of an educational institution without exploring the local community. This is especially true of Grove City College, because, unlike many institutions, it was started by the local people and financed by them for the first eighteen years of its existence.

Because Grove City College was an outgrowth of the community in which it is located, there existed for many years a close relationship between the town and the college. In recent years, that feeling has changed to one ranging from loyal support to one of indifference, depending upon the segment of the community referred to. A third need for this study is to show that Grove City College is indebted to the local community for its existence, and, thereby, improve the relationship between "town and gown". Grove City College is the second largest employer of local people. The community needs the College, and the College needs the community for the many services which it performs.

Presbyterians were among the forerunners in higher education in Pennsylvania. In the 1720's, William Tennent began his famous "Log College" to liberally educate Presbyterian ministers. This is not generally considered to be a college, but rather a seminary; nevertheless, it was an attempt at higher education in Pennsylvania. Investigation by this writer has not revealed a thorough history of a Presbyterian related college in this section of the United States. The last value of this study is to show how a Presbyterian related college in western Pennsylvania reflects the Calvinistic influence in higher education and the extent to which Presbyterians have influenced higher education in this area.

The present study was undertaken from the following point of view:

> Institutions are not discrete entities. They are molded by the environment which gives them life. In turn institutions react upon the forces which shape them, to change and to modify them, and to give them new form and meaning. Consequently, education, one of the most vital social institutions —for within it one perceives the converging of all other social forces—must be studied in the context of the entire social fabric.[8]

A study of the documents indicated that the history of Grove City College could be told best if a chronological organization were adopted. Therefore, this study presents events primarily in the order in which they occurred. In this study, the various phases of institutional life and growth are viewed in light of social forces which affected them. This study is primarily an educational history, not an economic or social history.

In this study, an attempt has been made to relate the narrative in terms of the aspirations, successes and failures of the people charged with the responsibilities of the institution. In the early days, the College served primarily the local area; therefore, much local history is incorporated in this part of the study. As the horizons of the school broadened, the College history is projected upon the larger society which it served.

II. VISIONS OF EDUCATION: BACKGROUND

A. Settlement of the Area

A college does not exist in a vacuum, nor does it exist in and of itself. Rather, it has origins deeply rooted in the geographic region in which it is located. To fully understand a college and the reasons for its existence, it is necessary to begin by considering its environment. A discussion of the settlement of western Pennsylvania will be followed by a more detailed treatment of Mercer County history and the village of Pine Grove in which Grove City College was founded.

Western Pennsylvania is where the East ended and the West began. Geographically it is made up of 23 counties of Pennsylvania, though culturally it often includes parts of eastern Ohio and West Virginia. Much of this area is part of the Appalachian Plateau, though Mercer County is part of the lowlands suitable for agriculture.

Numerous prehistoric Indian tribes inhabited Pennsylvania and lived peacefully with the eastern whites under Penn's treaties. The French claimed all lands drained by the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River. In 1749, they began a series of forts which would join the Ohio River Valley to the Great Lakes. This action met the hostility of the English as well as the Iroquois Nations who controlled the southern shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie. To resist the movement of the French, the English started building a fort at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. The French and Indian War broke out when the French captured the fort, finished it, and named it Fort Duquesne.

The Indians expected the English to leave the forts after the French and Indian War. When they did not, Chief Pontiac and his allies captured a series of these forts in what is known as Pontiac's War. Bouquet's victory at Bushy Run helped to break the power of the Indians in western Pennsylvania. After the American Revolution, when reports of frontier disturbances reached President Washington, he sent St. Clair, then Anthony Wayne to deal with the Indians. In 1784 at Fort Stanwix, New

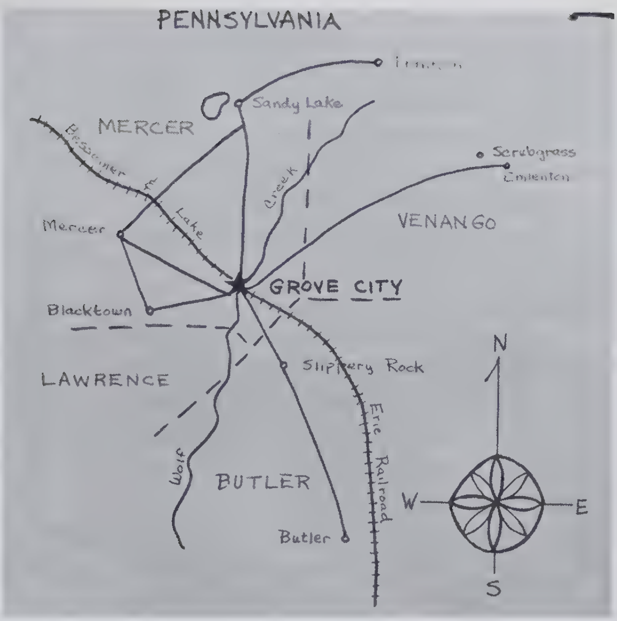
York, the Iroquois were paid for land in northwestern Pennsylvania; later the Delawares and Wyandots were paid too. In 1794 the English agreed to give up their frontier forts. The Treaty of Greenville in 1795 virtually ended the Indian threat for western Pennsylvania and opened the door for white settlers.[1]

Mercer County lies entirely within the donation and depreciation lands.[2] Donation land was drawn by lot and given to Revolutionary soldiers in all counties of northwestern Pennsylvania in payment for their services during the war. Soldiers who did not want the land could sell it. To compensate Pennsylvania soldiers who were losing money because of the depreciation in continental currency which they received for wages, the state issued certificates of depreciation that soldiers could use to purchase western land. Probably 1000 men received land in western Pennsylvania in this way.[3]

Mercer County was created by an act of legislature, March 12, 1800, out of lands which were previously part of Allegheny County. The southeastern quarter of the county was named Coolspring Township. The southern section of this township was named Wolf Creek Township in 1802; Springfield Township was divided off the western portion in 1805; in 1851, Wolf Creek Township was divided north to south into Wolf Creek, Pine, and Liberty Townships.[4]

Mercer County's early settlers were largely Scots-Irish Presbyterians who were intelligent, courageous, and industrious, reflecting their Calvinistic beliefs in hard work and respect for education. Agriculture and woolgrowing were of first importance until the late 1830's when industry started its major growth. Farmers converted surplus grain into liquor which was easier to transport to market. Other early industrial products included tanned goods, salt, coal, lumber, glass, and maple sugar.[5]

The Beaver and Erie Canal, which linked the Great Lakes to the Ohio River, was completed in 1844. The railroads reached the area in the 1850's; this further promoted industrial growth in Mercer County. The Clay Furnace, built in 1845, was the first Mercer County iron works. There are three coal districts in the county: Shenango, Wolf Creek, and Big Sandy; these were known about from an early date, but little was done with them until after the Civil War when industry needed increased steam power for drilling, and the iron and steel industry started using large amounts of coke. The extension of the railroad to Pardoe


PENNSYLVANIA
Sandy Lake
MERCER
Bessemer &
Lake
Creek
Scrubgrass
Emlenton
VENANGO
Mercer
GROVE CITY
Blacktown
LAWRENCE
Slippery Rock
N
Erie
Railroad
Wolf
BUTLER
W
E
Butler
S

Map showing Grove City and area.

in 1869, and subsequently to Grove City, opened this area to the production of Clarion coal. An 1887 report lists four mines near Grove City which hired over forty men each.[6]

By 1860, over half of the land in the county had been cleared. Until this time, most farmers had raised food and livestock. Gradually, Mercer County farmers became specialists, growing a single crop or raising a limited type of livestock, and dependent on the other farmers for their additional needs.[7]

The settlement of Grove City dates back to April, 1798, when Valentine and Margaret Glenn Cunningham came to that area from Huntingdon County in central Pennsylvania with their sons, Charles and James Glenn. On the eastern bank of Wolf Creek, they built a squatters' rights log hut, and somewhat later, across the creek, erected the only grist mill in a 20 mile radius. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1799. With the arrival of other settlers nearby, the Cunninghams built a new grist mill and sawmill by the creek.

In 1800, Mercer County was formed from Allegheny County, although for practical purposes it remained part of Crawford County for three years when the first officials were named. That same year, Margaret Cunningham died at age 25. When Wolf Creek Township was formed, Valentine Cunningham was named its tax collector. By 1804, a road 33 feet wide was approved to go from Mercer to the Cunningham mill. Valentine died that year and was buried beside his wife in the cemetery on Greenwood Drive.

The orphaned children probably went to live with their Glenn relatives near Plain Grove. James learned the cabinet maker's trade from Benjamin Wood. When a young man, Charles filed a claim and received a 400 acre grant of land from the state, which he divided with his brother. J. G., later called Squire Cunningham when he became Justice of the Peace, built a frame house in 1837, on the present site of Cunningham Hall. In 1854, he replaced it with the brick building, made from local clay,[8] which is used today as the home of the Dean of Men of Grove City College.

About 1844, the two brothers laid out the village they called Pine Grove, although the post office address during this time was Wolf Creek. The first postmaster, William Fleming, built what is now the oldest house in town. Mrs. William Young lives there today on Liberty Street. To this house was brought the mail once a week on horseback, dropped off at London by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie stage.[9]

On Liberty Street, the Young family operated their tannery, later a harness shop. Up on "Brooklyn hill" (Main Street) "Teem" Emery made shoes from the outline of one's foot drawn on paper. Visitors could purchase supper, bed, breakfast and a shoe shine for fifty cents. The Montgomery broom plant was an early industry in Grove City. In 1876, the McKay Carriage Works became the town's largest industry, having moved here from "Irishtown", near Pardoe. Cabinetry, and inevitably undertaking, was done by various members of the Black family; this business naturally grew into a furniture trade in later years.

In the early days, another settlement developed in what is today Grove City, to rival the one around the Cunningham's mill. "Slabtown" grew up around another grist and saw mill, perhaps started by the Graham family, and for years run by J. C. Shaw. Several early settlers built their homes in the "Gilmore addition", near where Lincoln School now stands. In 1878, Porter and Emery opened their pottery works in Slabtown. In the 1880's, when the town drilled for gas, Mr. Shaw found a sizable deposit of salt near his mills. A limestone quarry in Slabtown produced the stone used to adorn the old Presbyterian Church, now the American Legion Hall. During Grove City's peak coal producing years, many of the Southern European miners settled in this end of town near the Roman Catholic Church.[10]

The Methodists were the first to organize a church in the village, although there were already several churches established in the surrounding countryside. Their first church was a frame building in what is now the community cemetery. In 1883, they built a brick edifice on Grace Street, and in 1909, built their present building facing Broad Street.

The Presbyterians organized a nucleus of 13 members from the parent Center Church outside the village in 1842; Charles Cunningham was chosen chairman and later donated the land at the corner of Broad and Main Street where they built a frame church about 1847. From 1863 to 1874, the Rev. Mr. W. T. Dickson served as pastor and conducted a select school in his home and in the church. The Rev. Mr. William James McConkey came to Pine Grove to serve in a pastorate that was to run from 1875 to 1910. A few months later, Isaac C. Ketler came to Pine Grove to reopen the Select School. Dr. McConkey served through the years on the Board of Trustees of the College, and Dr. Ketler served as ruling elder in the church. The close friendship between these two men worked to the advantage of both religious and cultural climate of the borough. In 1878, the Presbyterians built another frame building, and in 1893, a more substantial stone and brick structure. In 1926, having purchased and razed one of the college dormitory cottages, they built their present building at College and Broad streets.[11]

The Rev. Mr. W. B. Barr of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church agreed to hold services in Pine Grove in 1879. In nice weather they held services in a grove by the creek; other times they met in school buildings, the college Recitation Hall and other buildings around town. A frame building erected in 1883 burned to the ground despite efforts of the college men and townspeople to put out the blaze with a bucket brigade from the creek. The brick church built to replace it in 1893 was best known to Grove City College students as Ivy Chapel, since it was used by the College for almost fifty years as a chapel and classroom building after the church moved into its present building on East Main Street in 1909.[12]

Ninety-one townsmen signed a petition in October of 1882 for the community of Pine Grove to become incorporated. On January 4, 1883, by order of the Mercer County court, an area of approximately 600 acres became the borough of Grove City.[13]

In the formative days of the College, the major industry of the Grove City area was coalmining. Although it was known that there were coal deposits here, little mining was done until the railroad came to Pine Grove about 1872. Coal was needed to supply the fledgling iron and steel industries of the Shenango and Ohio River Valleys. The Filer and Westerman mine on Chestnut Ridge Road was probably the first mine in the Pine Grove area, opening in 1880. Soon Swamp Root, Pinch-along, Trout, Black Diamond, Diamond 3, Enterprise, Hall, Number 5, Brent, Pennsy, and Number 2 were prosperous operations, while many individuals mined their own farm mines. In 1906, Pine Township mines alone employed over 1500 men.[14]

The entrance to each of the larger mines was surrounded by a block of houses, the number depending on the size of the mine, a company store, and usually a country school. About half of the students in the country schools were from the mines and about half were from the surrounding farms, and the "Miners" and the "Buckwheats" didn't mix! A single house sometimes sheltered several dozen men, as they slept and ate in shifts. Most of the miners were Southern European, while the owners and foremen were usually English or Scots-Irish and lived in town.

Around Grove City there were about the same number of slope mines as deep mines. Mules hauled the cars on underground tracks, and much of the area's lumber went into the four inch posts which held up the mine roofs. On the surface narrow gauge railroad tracks striped the landscape, as the owners hauled the coal to the Grove City railroad for shipping. As wood stoves gave way to coal furnaces, many farmers subsidized their incomes by hauling coal into town with their teams of horses.[15]

In the early days, urban renewal was often accomplished inadvertently by fire. On May 9, 1890, sixteen downtown buildings were destroyed, and others were damaged on the west side of Broad Street. On June 15, 1898, ten other buildings were destroyed by fire in the business district.[16]

Two local men, boyhood friends from Karns City, founded the company that is now the largest employer in Grove City. E. J. Fithian, local physician and many-time Prohibitionist Party candidate for various offices, built an inside friction clutch. John Carruthers operated an oil field equipment machine shop in the little town of Callery. Fithian's dentist brother-in-law raised $1000 to buy an old tile and brick plant where they could open a shop in 1898. In 1900, with $100,000 capital stock, they became the Bessemer Gas Engine Company. By 1926, they were employing an average of nearly 1,500 people.[17] The C. and G. Cooper Company, founded in 1833 in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, started building the first steam locomotives west of the Allegheny Mountains in the 1850's. In 1929, these two companies merged to form the Cooper-Bessemer Company.

Perhaps one of the reasons that Grove City College has been so active in military affairs is that throughout its existence the local community has had an outstanding military history. Most of Mercer County was originally settled by Revolutionary War veterans. They fought no formal Indian wars since the area was not settled until most of the Indians had been forced farther west. In 1821, a uniformed group known as the Wolf Creek Rangers was formed. Mercer County formed a military group to fight in the Mexican War, but they were not needed. Although no separate Mercer County group was formed for the Civil War, hundreds fought for the North on the battlefield while many others worked at home for abolition. Mercer is said to have been a station in the Underground Railroad. So many runaway slaves fled to the Sandy Lake (then called Brownville) and Stoneboro (then called Liberia) area, that a stretch of the Sandy Lake-Grove City road is known as "Freedom Road." From 1871 to 1883, many area men trained with the North Liberty Guards. In 1885, Grove City was granted authority to organize a guard unit known as Company F. In 1889, the guards established Camp Leisure in a pasture just south of Poplar Street. Most of the Spanish-American veterans from this area trained in Athens, Georgia. In World War I, Grove City's Company M was sent to France where they suffered heavy losses near Argonne Woods. Oakley G. Kelly, a former resident of Grove City, made the first non-stop transcontinental flight from New York to San Diego in 1923. The Grove City College Air Force honorary fraternity is named after this local hero. During World War II, more than 1660 Grove City men and women served in the armed forces.[18]

Grove City has had a local newspaper since 1882 when the *Grove City Telephone* was established; in 1893, it was renamed the *Grove City Reporter*. The Rev. Mr. A. P. Hutchinson founded the *Mercer County Herald* as a prohibitionist newspaper in 1903. It was later renamed the *Grove City Herald*, and in 1926, the two newspapers merged into the *Grove City Reporter-Herald*,[19] and is now published weekly as the *Allied News*.

Grove City has enjoyed some unusual municipal accomplishments for a town of its size. Gas light replaced candles or oil lamps in 1886. In 1908, the borough started its own municipal electric plant, servicing 13 customers and 49 street lights for a 12 hour day. Grove City still operates her own electrical distribution system.[20]

Police protection has been provided since 1883 when the borough hired two policemen to work two days a year: the 4th of July and college commencement. The hand-drawn fire equipment purchased in 1905 was replaced with a truck in each ward in 1917. The Memorial Park of 250 acres is one of the largest parks in the country for a town the size of Grove City. When it was first established, much of the land had been stripped by coal mining. Boy Scout troops reforested acres of the land with pine trees, and citizens working on a W.P.A. project dug the swimming pool. During the depression, the townspeople were permitted to dig coal there for their own fuel. Livestock shows were held there for years.

When it became evident that Grove City needed a hospital, Isaac Ketler led the fund raising drive in 1907 to establish one in a large home. A typhoid epidemic in 1914 from polluted drinking water, and a flu epidemic during World War I convinced the local population that they needed a modern hospital building; it was dedicated in 1921. Grove City is also the home of a sizable osteopathic hospital started by Dr. O. O. Bashline and Dr. W. F. Rossman in 1915.[21]

The area around Grove City today is still basically agricultural. The borough is the home of numerous small businesses and industries, but none of these played a major role in the development of the College. The spirit of the community seems to be reflected in its motto, “Where Education and Industry Unite.”

B. Role of the Academies

Prior to the genesis of the academy in the United States in the second half of the eighteenth century, the Latin grammar school was the most widely accepted type of secondary school. Coming to this country from Europe, the Latin grammar school specialized in teaching the classics to boys, predominantly from upper class families, who were preparing to enter college. The Latin grammar school of the colonial period probably reached the highest point of its development by the close of the seventeenth century. The reasons for the decline of the Latin grammar school are summarized by Kandel:

> Difficulties attendant on the maintenance of schools increased, partly because the population was scattering, social changes were taking place, settlements were small, religious unity began to give way to numerous sects, and finally, demands began to make themselves felt for more practical studies.[22]

The academy began to appear in the East in 1750, and rapidly gained popularity after the Revolution. It came to supplant the Latin grammar school with a broader and more practical curriculum.[23] It was usually private, chartered by the state, and largely dependent on endowment and tuition for operational costs. The academy, because it was still flexible and not subject to the control of college entrance requirements, as was the Latin grammar school, was peculiarly adapted to the growing demands of a society in its formative stages. Because it could serve more ends than one, it was the institution that was fostered almost everywhere, and became the secondary school most generally found in America in the first half of the nineteenth century. The academy was well adapted to the needs of the time, and it met the liberal demands of those who were giving thought to education.[24]

The academy moved away from the strictly classical curriculum of the grammar schools by offering new courses like English, history, logic, composition, geography, arithmetic, and bookkeeping, and attempted to give practical instruction for boys not planning on further studies. That there was a demand for such broad programs is clear from the popularity of the academy.

> How this demand arose is not equally clear, except, that the academy profited by the failure of the Latin grammar

> school and attempted to reach out to a clientele that could not be attracted by a classical and college preparatory course alone.[25]

In spite of the contribution that it made, the academy was not a popular institution with the American public; it was looked upon as being exclusive, snobbish, and an undemocratic institution. Moreover, there appears to have been no educational philosophy underlying the educational aims of the academy except that they attempted to bring educational facilities within the reach of all, to prepare students for college, and to meet the assumed needs of those who wanted a practical training.

In spite of, or perhaps because of, its extravagant curriculum, the academy filled a real need in meeting the growing demands of a new country and a new age. It must be recalled that the development of the academy coincided with a period of gradual change toward the full implications of the meaning of democracy. It was a period of optimism, inspired by the apparently unlimited resources and the availability of land. There was everywhere a willingness to try new things. The growth of the academy paralleled the development of democracy and democratic institutions, and it served a far broader clientele than could be reached by the traditional Latin grammar school. It aimed to broaden the classical conception of liberal education, and insofar as a definite part of its work was intended to give a general and practical education to students who were not going on to college, it became the "people's college." The academy frequently was in advance of the college in recognizing the place of the sciences in education.[26]

Since many academies were residential, and thus served a wider than local clientele, they furnished opportunities for breaking down provincialism. Another important contribution to secondary education was the provision made to educate girls, either in coeducational or independent institutions, frequently called seminaries. Finally, until the normal school was established as a training school for elementary school teachers, the academy sent out a supply of teachers who knew the subjects that they were to teach.[27]

The academy movement reached its highest development in the country as a whole by 1850. There were at that time 6085 academies with an enrollment of 263,096 pupils, taught by 12,260 teachers and in receipt of an annual estimated income of $5,831,179.[28]

The academy was a temporary institution since it did not fulfill the democratic ideal of a public system of education, free from the lowest to the highest level. By the middle of the nineteenth century, opposition to the academy began to develop on the ground that it was a select, aristocratic school, catering chiefly to those who could pay fees. The public high school, which emerged with the expansion of public elementary education after the Civil War, was maintained at public expense, and open to all.

C. The Presbyterian Influence on Pennsylvania Education

The majority of the first settlers of Mercer County were Scots-Irish Presbyterians. James I of England had confiscated the estates of the Irish lords in the six northern counties of Ireland as punishment for rebellion against English laws; these counties were planted with English and Scots colonists in the early 1600's. Most of the colonists were Scots-Presbyterians. However, these churchmen were also persecuted for their religion, charged higher rent, and forbidden to hold certain civil offices. When the situation did not improve under George I (1714-27), thousands of Scots-Irishmen emigrated to America hoping to find here the promised land of religious and civil freedom. They had a strong respect for land owning, a zeal for industry, were strongly politically-minded, but above all they were united in their religion. They preferred to be called "Knoxites" or "Calvinists," and intensely believed in the Word of God as expressed in the Scriptures and interpreted by the Presbyterian Church. Their stern and uncompromising faith emphasized the doctrines of original sin, election and predestination, and a close relationship with God. The Congregational Church tended to be indifferent to theology, but to take social reform very seriously. Since New England was largely Congregational and not hospitable to the Scots-Irish, most of them settled in Pennsylvania or farther south. "In America as in Ireland they stayed together in self-sufficient groups, largely so that they could have their own minister and their own school for their children."[29]

The Presbyterian Church stressed orthodox doctrine and correct form, but on questions of social or civic morality, Presbyterians were more likely to take on the color of the community in which they lived. Presbyterians strictly hold that only educated men may preach. About 1726, William Tennent established his "Log College" just north of Philadelphia. It was the first institution in the Colonies designed to educate Presbyterian ministers. Although unsuccessful in founding a college in Pennsylvania during the provincial period, the Presbyterians did erect the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1746.[30]

In one of its earliest acts, the first Presbytery in America, organized in Philadelphia in 1706, pledged itself to encourage new churches and supply ministers to frontier areas:

> The fall of Fort Duquesne and the subsequent erection of Fort Pitt also shifted from the Roman Catholic church to the Protestant church religious responsibility for this vast frontier area. The future city of Pittsburgh was thus destined to become for many years a Presbyterian city.[31]

Thus, in 1763, the Synod of New York and Philadelphia commissioned two Presbyterian ministers to tour the western frontier to evangelize the Indians and preach to settlers.

By 1781, the Synod issued a call to Presbyterians west of the Alleghenies to form a new Presbytery. Three ministers and three elders responded to that call, meeting in what is now Washington County, and formed the Presbytery of Redstone. The first seven members of the Presbytery were graduates of Princeton College. Because the institutions of the East were virtually inaccessible to the frontier students, these ministers set about training promising young men themselves in the arts, languages, and theology. Nearly every minister taught a small school in his home or church, but the most influential of these schools in western Pennsylvania was located in Canonsburg; it was operated by John McMillan, "the apostle of the West." Most of the Presbyterian ministers who worked with missionary zeal in early northwestern Pennsylvania were trained by McMillan. He was also largely responsible for founding Western Theological Seminary in 1825. Although Western was located in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, because the town offered the best bid and location to the Synod, the seminary really was a continuation of McMillan's theological school in Canonsburg.[32]

The Treaty of Greenville in 1795 opened northwestern Pennsylvania to a vast tide of immigration. In 1797, prayer meetings were being led by Presbyterian ministers across Mercer County, and several churches were organized by the following year. Plain Grove and Center Church, just outside Grove City, shared pastor William Wood perhaps as early as 1800, and John McMillan delivered the installation charges.[33] In 1802, seven ministers met in Beaver County to form a new Presbytery of Erie. At this first meeting, they resolved to erect an academy at Greersburgh, later Darlington in Beaver County, as a seminary of learning for educating youth; it was chartered by the State and opened in 1806.[34]

As the membership of the Presbyterian Church grew in Western Pennsylvania, new presbyteries were formed, and, almost without exception, a school was organized in each new presbytery.

> The outstanding contribution of Presbyterians to early education throughout the Upper Ohio Valley was the development of an extensive network of academies as the first educational institutions west of the Allegheny Mountains.[35]

Presbyterians were largely responsible for the founding and early growth of Pittsburgh, Jefferson, and Washington academies in the 1700's, and their later development into institutions of higher learning. For the period 1802-1870, Dwight Guthrie lists 14 academies, 10 parochial schools, and 5 female seminaries that were founded by the Presbyterian Church in the Upper Ohio Valley; several of these schools later developed into colleges.[36]

D. Early Public Education in Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania, the framers of the state constitution of 1776 recognized the importance of public education, for they provided that the legislature should arrange for schools throughout the state in which "the poor should be educated for gratis." Such a system was very slow in coming, for even at the beginning of the nineteenth century, no practical plan for general education had been devised, nor were the Pennsylvania citizens willing or financially able to accept general taxation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining schools.

For about fifty years after the Revolution, Pennsylvania followed a policy of endowing private academies and encouraging free instruction of poor children in church or neighborhood schools. However, the only way poor children could get that education was for their parents to declare themselves paupers.[37]

Pioneer schools were established because the community wanted them; the State had little interest or responsibility in education. Because the northwestern part of Pennsylvania was so thinly settled in the early 1800's, most of the early schools were neighborhood subscription schools. People in the area who wished to educate their children subscribed money to pay a teacher, usually a young man with fair education and interest in teaching as a stepping stone to professional studies. Neighborhood schools were ungraded, usually accepting students from six to twenty-one years of age, and the pupils moved along as fast as they were capable.[38]

> At the time of the adoption of the common school system, in 1834, there must have been at least four thousand schoolhouses in the State, built by the volunteer contributions of the people in their respective neighborhoods.[39]

The early log schools were usually about 20 feet square, one story buildings with greased paper windows. A slate received all the work of both the teacher and the students. Textbooks were scarce and imperfect and used mainly for reading only. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were the subjects emphasized, with an occasional addition of geography and grammar. The teacher was generally permitted to supplement his $10 to $15 a month income by "boarding round" among the homes of his students. Each week, one student was assigned to tend the fire and care for the school building.[40]

When Mercer County was organized in 1800, there were no school houses in the county, although some instruction was done in homes. For example, James Alexander is said to have instructed a dozen students in Valentine Cunningham's house in 1802.[41] Teachers in nearby townships who also taught in homes would include Alexander Riddle, Messrs. Starrett and Williams from Liberty Township; John Hannah and Mr. McLean from Springfield Township; and Betsy Gates, Catherine Mayne and Harriet Wooden from Wolf Creek Township.[42] It was not until 1805 that two school houses were built in western Mercer County.[43] Mercer Academy, chartered in 1811, was the "principle educational institution in the county for many years."[44]

Until 1834, when the constant demand for free schools finally pushed the legislature to pass the Free School Act, Mercer County's educational facilities were limited almost entirely to private schools. This bill met with much opposition and "brought about one of the severest contests ever known in any Pennsylvania law-making body."[45] Thaddeus Stevens worked diligently to get the bill through the state assembly. This law set up county divisions and local school districts with officials to be elected by the voters.

Gradually free common schools grew up around the State. In 1846, Mercer County schools were in session an average of five months and five days. The average salary for 170 male teachers was $13 a month; average salary for 145 female teachers was $6.09 a month.[46]

In 1850, the legislature created a public high school in Philadelphia and one in Pittsburgh; no further high schools were added in the State until after 1860.[47] By 1880, there were 58 public high schools in the state.[48]

Starting about 1852, Pennsylvania seems to have undergone an educational revival. In January of that year, the *Pennsylvania School Journal* was started; in December, the State Teachers Association was organized.[49] Teachers institutes soon helped train teachers in current educational thought. After 1854, teachers were examined by county superintendents instead of local directors. An act in 1857 divided the State into 12 geographical districts for the purpose of establishing a normal school in each area. In 1861, Edinboro became the first school in western Pennsylvania to offer specific instruction in teacher training. An act in 1867 required cities to have their own superintendent of schools, granted school boards the right of eminent domain, raised teacher certification requirements, and made it mandatory for all superintendents to be college graduates. The state curriculum in 1869 specified spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography and history; in 1885, physiology and hygiene were added.[50]

Academies had been organized in Pennsylvania to fill the void created by a lack of a public educational system. As more and more high schools were established throughout the State, the academies declined in popularity. Yet simply creating high schools did not cure all the educational ills, since there were so few well qualified teachers to instruct the huge influx of students; in 1889, there were only 87 teachers in western Pennsylvania with college degrees![51] Compared to present standards, the nineteenth century American college had low admission requirements since so many students attended college directly from eighth grade. When Pennsylvania finally passed a law in 1905, requiring free education in every district through high school, the colleges could discard the preparatory courses, and upgrade their collegiate offerings.

Grove City Public School and Select School, c. 1876

III. FOUNDATIONS OF GROVE CITY COLLEGE

A. Founding a Select School

The earliest educational instruction in the settlement around Valentine Cunningham's mill probably took place in his own home in 1802, when James Alexander taught some of the area children. John Galbreath later taught Charles Cunningham and other Pine Grove students to become teachers, but the instruction most likely took place in one of the country schools. The first school in Pine Grove, built in 1830, and called Central School, was located in a grove of pine trees on a hill overlooking the village which nestled near the creek. Miss Nellie Bolton taught in this building even before it was completed. Students attended school three months in the summer and three months in the winter, paid by subscription, and furnished their own equipment until the free school law was passed in 1834.[1]

The citizens of Pine Grove felt a need for their children to receive business training and college preparatory instruction. In 1858, Richard M. Thompson, later a minister in Illinois, was called to be the teacher for a select school. The Rev. Mr. Ethan McMichael and S. F. Thompson, later a lawyer in Mercer and an early member of the Board of Trustees of Grove City College,[2] also taught at the Select School in the early years of its existence.[3] During at least part of this period, classes were held in the third floor room of the W. A. Young residence on Liberty Street.[4]

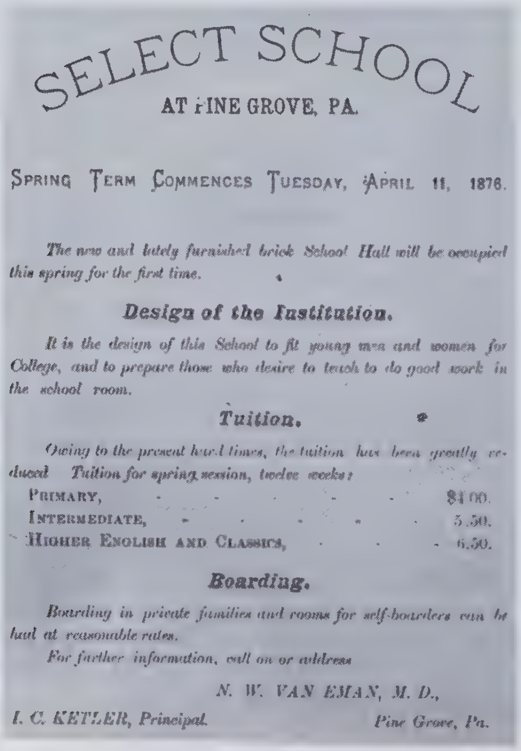
From 1864 until 1874, the school was taught by the local Presbyterian minister and his wife. The Rev. Mr. William T. Dickson, (sometimes spelled Dixon), was born in Parker Township, in Butler County, Pennsylvania. He married Harriet Libby, who was born in Maine and was said to have been a Mount Holyoke College graduate. Following a pastorate in Missouri, Dickson served as the head of the West Sunbury Academy, about ten miles north of Butler, and as a chaplain during the Civil War. In Pine Grove, the Dicksons first taught the students in their small cottage on Liberty Street, but as the school grew in size, they held classes in the Presbyterian Church. One of their students described them thus:

> Rev. Dickson was mild, gentle and deeply spiritual—a gravely devout minister of his day. Mrs. Dickson was big in brain, strong in character and masterful in all her bearing. Both were exceptional teachers.[5]

In 1874, the Dicksons yielded to an appeal to return to West Sunbury Academy, where they continued to teach until their deaths.

The leaders of Pine Grove wanted the Select School to be continued. A new public school was about to be erected, and by collecting a subscription of $800, a second story was added to the building to be used for instruction in higher learning. The directors were looking for a teacher for the school. James B. McClelland advocated hiring a 22 year old applicant, Isaac C. Ketler, then studying at the National University at Lebanon, Ohio. By a vote of four to three, Ketler was elected to the position.[6]

Born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, on January 21, 1853, Isaac Conrad Ketler was one of 12 children of Adam



SELECT SCHOOL

AT PINE GROVE, PA.

SPRING TERM COMMENCES TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1876.

The new and lately furnished brick School Hall will be occupied this spring for the first time.

Design of the Institution.

It is the design of this School to fit young men and women for College, and to prepare those who desire to teach to do good work in the school room.

Tuition.

Owing to the present hard times, the tuition has been greatly reduced. Tuition for spring session, twelve weeks:

PRIMARY,	$4.00.
INTERMEDIATE,	5.50.
HIGHER ENGLISH AND CLASSICS,	6.50.

Boarding.

Boarding in private families and rooms for self-boarders can be had at reasonable rates.

For further information, call on or address

N. W. VAN EMAN, M. D.,

I. C. KETLER, Principal. *Pine Grove, Pa.*

and Mary Kyle Ketler. When Isaac was four years old, his family moved to Blacktown, just four miles southwest of Grove City. Here he spent his childhood days. In 1910, he published a book of poetry in which he writes of his youth:

How I would like to go back if I could,
Back to the days when I roamed in the wood;
Back to the house that stood far up the lane,
And find all things there exactly the same,—
The wood-pile, the well-sweep, the garden so trim,
The home of my childhood, both outside and in,
And mother to greet me, as often I came,
Trudging footsore and weary home up the long lane,
That dear, sweet young mother, who long years ago
So tenderly loved me, (she oft told me so);
When twilight would gather she'd tuck me in bed,
And see "Now I lay me" was properly said;
O God! I would give all I am, or shall be,
To bow one more night at that dear mother's knee![7]

At age 16, young Ketler had an intense desire to go away to school. His father, a successful produce merchant, did not agree with his son; he expected Isaac to remain at home and help with the family business. Unable to resolve their differences, Isaac left home without permission and returned to central Pennsylvania to work in the brickyards and lumber camps to earn money to continue his education.

What had stimulated his intellectual curiosity and desires? Isaac's grandmother encouraged him to further his education. Mr. Joseph Newton Pew, one of his teachers in grade school, was a man of marked ability and had a striking and forceful personality. Mr. Pew and another of his favorite teachers, Mr. John W. Cannon, had both attended Edinboro State Normal School, and may account for Isaac's choice of the same school for his own education.

At Edinboro, Ketler was inspired by another great teacher, Prof. J. A. Cooper, a Yale graduate. As principal of Pine Grove Normal Academy, Isaac would later use many of the methods he had learned from Mr. Cooper.

After nearly two years at Edinboro, Ketler accepted a teaching position at New Hamburg to earn money to continue his education. When word got around that he had thrown one of his unruly students down the stairs, discipline problems disappeared among these canal boat people.

Isaac Conrad Ketler
Founder and President of Grove City College
1876-1913

Following graduation at Edinboro State Normal School about 1875, Ketler taught at Blacktown, then at Crawford's Corners, near Emlenton. Here he made up his mind to learn Latin and Greek at National University in Lebanon, Ohio.

National University was a flourishing institution in the 1870's. Here Ketler was exposed to such outstanding speakers as Frederick Douglas, Mary Scott Siddons, Bayard Taylor, Carl Schurz, and Mary Livermore. Since he had arrived in the middle of a term, it was necessary for him to be tutored to catch up with the class. By spending six hours a day on his Greek lessons, he could write in February, "confidentially I can lead the class— That is not saying much for the class."[8] Carrying on a voluminous correspondence, he learned of the opening in the Pine Grove school. Thomas C. Courtney, a brother-in-law and a county officer, advised Ketler that the outlook for the school was not too promising. Letters from Crawfords Corner told him of the progress of a new school building, and promised him a higher salary than the $80 a month he had previously received.

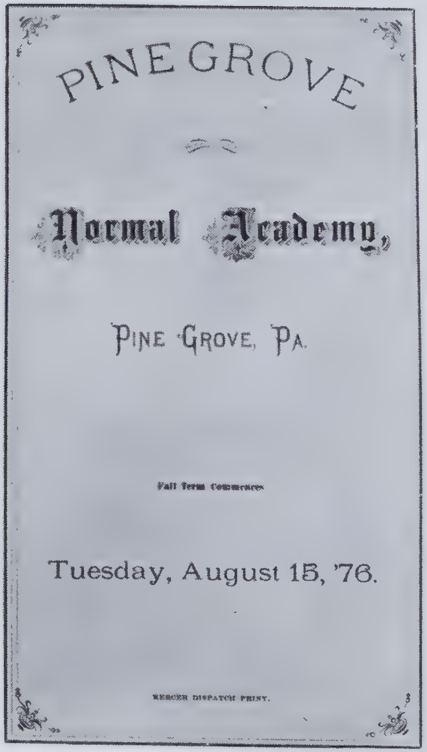
When asked later in life why he had chosen to go to Pine Grove where no guaranteed salary was promised, few students seemed likely, and where he must even rent his schoolroom, Ketler replied, "I knew the community and its interest in education; and a railroad had recently been completed into the town. I thought there was an opportunity to develop a school there."[9]

In March, 1876, a one page flyer announced that the spring term of "Select School at Pine Grove, Pa." would open in the new brick school on April 11. Tuition would range from $4 to $6.50 for the twelve week session. The design of the institution was "to fit young men and women for College, and to prepare those who desire to teach to do good work in the school room."[10]

On the first day, 13 students enrolled, although during the term, a total of 26 students studied with Mr. Ketler. Many of these students had followed him from other schools where he had taught. One of these students wrote:

> There were thirteen of us who had attended a Select School taught by him in Blacktown in 1874, went with him to the Stone Church Academy at Crawfords Corners, Pa. in 1875. He often referred to these thirteen as his first Alumni.[11]

Ketler worked hard in his new position as principal of the Select School. His schedule started before eight o'clock in the morning, and continued until six at night. In a letter to a friend, he said, “It drafts very strongly on my patience to organize the school . . . I do most surely love teaching; but there is little romance with it; it brings so much care with its many pleasures.”[12] He had “fourteen recitations each day—all hard studies besides many other cares.”[13] He visited students’ boarding homes to make sure the locations were acceptable for their moral well being, rented furniture, recruited students, handled school finances, taught, and presided over all school functions.



PINE GROVE

Normal Academy,

PINE GROVE, PA.

Fall Term Commences

Tuesday, August 15, ’76.

MERCER DISPATCH PRINT.

B. Pine Grove Normal Academy

The fall term announcement for August 15, 1876, was a two page folder in which the name of the school had been changed to "Pine Grove Normal Academy."[14] Beginning and advanced classes in Latin and Greek had been added, along with the theory and methods of teaching. Students were requested to bring all textbooks along with them. Sixty-seven students registered the first day, but another seven students came the second day. During this term, the Normal Literary Society, and the Normal Debating Club were organized for the students' literary and forensic drill.[15]

In 1877, a catalogue was published listing a Board of Trustees of five local men, three additional teachers, 60 men and 55 women students.[16] The two year course of study included bookkeeping and mathematics, physical science, English, Latin and Greek, history and political geography, vocal and instrumental music, and teacher training courses. A reading room had been opened where students had access to reading matter "free of charge." Nor was the religious training neglected; school exercises started with Scripture reading, prayers, and singing; prayer meetings were held twice a week, and students were expected "to attend preaching at least once on Sabbath."[17]

The 1877 Pine Grove Normal Academy Faculty[18] consisted of nine members, including James B. McClelland and John A. Courtney, who continued to serve the school for the remainder of their lives. Over 200 students had attended the preparatory, music, and normal departments.[19] A primary department was open to boys and girls 8 to 12 years of age who wished

> thorough instruction in the elements of the common branches, to stimulate the young to correct habits of study, to give them the advantages of drills in music and penmanship, which they do not enjoy in the public schools.[20]

The Music Department gave instruction in both piano and organ. Vocal music was added to the curriculum because:

> Live teachers in the common schools lament their lack of skill in training their pupils in the culture of the voice, and their inability to teach successfully the rudiments of music.[21]

From the beginning, the school developed its curriculum to meet the needs of the people it was serving.

A two year course of study for teachers was laid down and adopted only after "careful consideration of the wants of teachers, and the demands of the common schools and popular education."[22] Habits of industry, punctuality, and dispatch were emphasized, with constant attention being directed to teaching methods. Teachers' journals were to be read to awaken a sense of worth in the teaching profession.

Students were admitted to the two year preparatory course when they could pass an examination on material covered in the teachers' course. The aim of this department was thoroughness in English, Latin, and Greek. The catalogue claims:

> A certificate from the faculty here entitles the student to a standing in the Freshman class at the colleges—with which arrangements have been made—*without further examination* . . . No other academy in the State has up to the present time been recognized by colleges.[23]

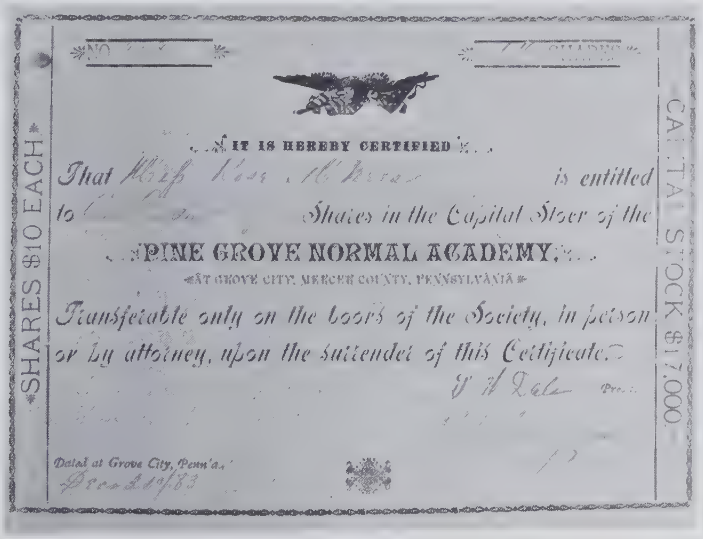
The aim of the Academy was to prepare students for college, teaching, or business; to create a thirst for knowledge; to form correct habits; and to incite love for the true, beautiful, and good.[24]. Toward these ends, lecturers were brought in to address students, participation in either the Conabor or Bryant literary societies was required every two weeks, attendance at religious exercises was mandatory, and students were expected to make good use of the reading room, now furnished with a reference library.

Housing has always been a problem for school administrators, and Pine Grove Normal Academy was no exception. Students were permitted to board only in homes approved by the principal. Room and board with private families cost $2.50 to $3 a week, or a student might choose to go home on week-ends and board for $2 a week. Cost might be further diminished by "clubbing." Under this plan, a student rented and furnished his own room for $1 a month, bought and cooked his own food, paying a small additional amount for cooking privileges. An academy boarding hall, under the supervision of a teacher, contained rooms which were rented for $1 a month; a table, cupboard, chairs, and a bedstead could be rented for an additional 50 cents a term. Stoves were available for students who came to school from a distance.[25]

In September, 1878, a citizens' meeting was called to discuss the possibility of purchasing real estate on which to erect a building for the Academy. A finance committee of five local men was appointed to accomplish these ends, and to apply for a charter of incorporation for the Academy.[26]

The Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County approved the charter for "The Pine Grove Normal Academy" on April 7, 1879, and granted the charter the following August. The charter designated the finance committee as trustees until a board of 15 men could be elected the second Monday of January, 1880. Five men were to be elected for a three year term, five for a two year term, and five for a one year term. Each year, a stock holders' meeting would be held to enact business for the institution, and to elect five new trustees for three year terms; each share entitled the holder to one vote. Capital stock of $4000 was to be amine all students, and grant diplomas to those whom a majority sold in $10 shares; this amount could be increased to $25,000. When 400 shares had been sold and twenty percent paid in, the Academy could go into operation. At the close of each session of the Academy, the trustees, teachers, and two additional college graduates from another institution of learning were to examine all students, and grant diplomas to those who a majority of the examiners felt merited the honor.[27]

W. A. Young, Joseph Humphrey, James Hunter, J. M. Martin, and J. P. Locke collected the money, and purchased four acres from the orchard of James Glenn Cunningham. Erection



SHARES $10 EACH

No.

Shares

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED

That [illegible] is entitled to [illegible] Shares in the Capital Stock of the

PINE GROVE NORMAL ACADEMY,

AT GROVE CITY, MERCER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Transferable only on the books of the Society, in person or by attorney, upon the surrender of this Certificate.

Pres.

Dated at Grove City, Penn'a. Dec 20/83

CAPITAL STOCK $17,000

was begun for the first building owned by the Academy. The village was small and financial resources were very limited, so many men paid their pledges in labor and material. In later years, they were proud that they had hauled stone, made bricks, or helped erect the building.[28] The Academy Building, later known as Recitation Hall, was first occupied in December, 1879.[29]

On December 24, 1878, Isaac Conrad Ketler married Matilda G. Gilson. She was the youngest daughter of a prosperous Blacktown cattle farmer. "Tillie" and Isaac had gone to grammar school together, and his sister had married her older brother. Matilda had attended the Select School when the Dicksons were teaching there, spent a year with Prof. Cooper at Edinboro, and taught school. They were married at her home by Dr. William J. McConkey, later a close associate of Isaac's, then traveled by sleigh the 22 miles to the Ketler family home. Isaac was fortunate in his choice of a wife, for she was intelligent, steady and determined, fully supportive of her husband and his school. She served as a wise counselor, not only to her husband, but later to her son, Weir, when he became President of Grove City College.[30]

Even before Isaac Ketler had come to Pine Grove, he had confided to a friend that he felt a college might be established in the community.[31] Now that the foundation had been well laid for an academy, Ketler moved in the direction of a four year collegiate program. In 1878, the Academy offered two, four-year courses of study. A "scientific" course was outlined for high school teachers after the administration had considered the "want of *teachers* and the demands of the common schools and popular education."[32] This program was essentially an expanded version of the previous two year teachers' course, with the addition of more Latin, mathematics, and science. A philosophical course was designed for students who could not afford extended university study, or for those who planned advanced classical study at a university.[33]

Due to increased enrollment, two new literary societies, the Ossoli and the Lowell societies, were established. Membership in the Webster, Shakespeare, and Henry debating societies was now limited to those students who had proven themselves by superior thinking and speaking.[34]

Through private financing by the local Presbyterian minister, William J. McConkey, a boarding hall for women was constructed. "Hereafter the boarding hall used for the accommodation of both ladies and gentlemen will be reserved solely for the latter."[35]

The 1880 catalogue lists the newly elected Board of Trustees: 15 local area men.[36] The biggest change in curriculum that year was the expansion of the teacher training program to include such courses as school organization, grading, school government, and methods of teaching. An interesting feature of this catalogue is a list of what the Faculty expected of the students: live up to school regulations; cooperate with teachers; be earnest, honest, energetic, and truthful; be manly and womanly in deportment; consider teachers as friends, and be guided by their advice; refrain from bad habits; be strong, and come in a teachable spirit.[37] Students in return might expect the Faculty to be friendly, to labor zealously, to teach with patience, and to assist students with their work. Teachers would insist on good conduct and thorough work; they would incite students to right living, give them an exalted idea of life, "lead them to a higher plane of living, and to lead them to the Lamb of God."[38] All this was included in their $8 tuition fee!

In addition to the closeness of students and Faculty, the 1881 catalogue cites the advantages of a healthful location, Christian surroundings, new buildings, efficient teachers who look after students' habits, courses designed to meet students' wants, expulsion of students who might lead others astray, low expenses, and no saloons nearer than nine miles.[39]

The first degrees were granted in June, 1881; seven students had finished the scientific course and were awarded Bachelor of Science degrees.[40] In 1882, students also completed the philosophical course.

Music Hall was built in 1883, containing 12 rooms furnished with pianos and organs for music practice. The length of time necessary to complete the instrumental music course of study depended upon the ability of the student, but most of them completed requirements for a diploma in two years. The course in vocal music and voice culture required three terms. Individual lessons were given twice a week, and tuition was $12 a session, with an additional fee of $3 if a student wished to use a piano for practice, or $2 for the use of an organ. Students in the music courses might also elect to take literary courses while in attendance at the Academy.[41]

For some years, the town people had been discussing the problem of a permanent name for the community. Since there was already another community called Pine Grove in Pennsylvania, the post office address for local residents was "Wolf Creek." Popular feeling seemed to support the name "Grove City," but Isaac Ketler staked his influence and popularity on resisting the change as pretentious.[42] However, popular opinion prevailed, and by decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, January 4, 1883, the village of Pine Grove was incorporated as the borough of Grove City. The first borough officers were elected February 3, 1883.[43]

Throughout this period of educational development of the Academy, Isaac Ketler continued to educate himself. He read extensively in preparation for teaching a wide variety of subjects. In 1882, he completed a Master of Arts degree from Allegheny College, and continued with a non-resident course of study at the College of Wooster in Ohio, where he was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1884.[44]

Several changes took place during the academic year 1883-84. The Primary Department was abandoned. Although attention was being directed more toward college level courses, the three year preparatory course was still maintained. Textbooks were sold locally, instead of expecting students to bring them from home. Webster and Shakespeare literary clubs had started to amass their own private libraries, and the Speedwell Literary Society had been started for the ladies of the school.[45]

Isaac Ketler was a man of uncompromising nature. He had his own conception of what was right, and once he made up his mind, there was nothing that could change it. "He was a strong man, absolutely devoid of fear, and winning the respect ultimately of almost every opponent."[46] Although he was keenly aware of criticism, he seldom made any outward sign. Perhaps he was at his best in an emergency or in championing some cause or person he believed in. Due to differences in personalities, an attempt was made in 1884 to elect trustees who were not in agreement with the administration. The Faculty signed a statement of support of their leader:

> It was his highest and holiest ambition, as far as his life's work was concerned, to serve his God and to bless the World by establishing a school in this place that, in the good done, might not only equal, but, if possible, excel that of any other school.[47]

Ketler's friends rallied to elect a slate favorable to him. The Trustees reorganized, and elected Thomas Dale, a leading merchant, President. At this meeting, a committee was appointed to "take steps toward securing university powers"[48] for the Academy.

Over 500 students had attended classes at the Academy during 1882-83.[49] Most of their work was in preparation for college or teaching school, although some of them were working in the classics. Now it was felt that the Academy charter needed revision to allow for broader and more thorough work to prepare students for professional study at the graduate level. Pine Grove Normal Academy was about to become a college.

C. From an Academy to a College

At the time when the officials of the Academy were contemplating a change in the nature of the school, many things were happening on the national scene which influenced their decisions. In many ways the Civil War had clarified the possibilities and problems of America. It had destroyed the southern plantation system of aristocracy, and hastened the decline of the agrarian way of life in the United States. The war had proved the importance of financial and industrial resources in developing the human and natural resources necessary to run a modern nation. The future of the nation lay in factories, railroads, and cities whose growing population furnished the markets for an expanding economy. The war also ended the doubts as to whether a popular government in America could survive.

The United States celebrated the centennial of its founding in 1876 with a great Exhibition at Philadelphia. The West had been opened by transcontinental railroads, and was being settled. That year, Alexander Graham Bell transmitted his first telephone message, and the age of electricity was showing faint signs of dawn. In northwestern Pennsylvania, the steel and petroleum industries were emerging rapidly under such leaders as Jones, Crawford, Pew and Carnegie. Public education, especially at the high school level, was just beginning to get a foothold in America.

The country staggered under economic problems: war debt, cost of Reconstruction, and reversion to a peacetime economy. The Panic of 1873 brought forth such economic controversies as: release greenbacks or maintain specie payments, freely coin silver or hold to the gold reserve, pass high protective tariffs or allow free trade, control commerce and labor or permit laissez-faire competition.

Politically, the country had been rocked by Black Reconstruction, the assassination of President Garfield in 1881, the controversy between the spoils system and civil service reform, agrarian and labor discontent, and fights for veterans' pensions and anti-trust laws.

The second half of the 19th century was a time of religious ferment. Most of the Protestant denominations had split North and South during the Civil War, and were still involved in controversies over problems of uniting. Theological liberalism, stressing mysticism, free will, and Christian nurture, challenged the Calvinistic doctrine of election as the road to salvation. John Fiske, in his 1874 publication of *Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy,* attempted to reconcile theism with Darwinian evolution. The theological liberalism of such men as Henry Ward Beecher, Phillips Brooks, and Andrew White came into open conflict with orthodoxy. Two Americans were elected to the College of Cardinals, and the Catholic University of America was founded in 1884. Mary Baker Eddy wrote the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health,* and established her first church in Boston in 1879. In 1880, the Salvation Army was organized in the United States as an evangelistic group actively seeking converts.

The Morrill Federal Land Grant Act of 1862 appropriated federal money to encourage agricultural and mechanical training in at least one college or university in each state of the union. Other colleges soon admitted the validity of technical and vocational training by adding new courses to their curricula.

Post-war educators seized the initiative in American higher education in much the same way as the industrial magnates like John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, or J. Newton Pew seized the initiative in American manufacturing. Charles Eliot, in 1869, denounced the controversy over which subjects were most important, and replaced Harvard's compulsory classical course of study with a wide open "elective system." In 1876, Daniel Gilman used John Hopkins' $3.5 million gift to establish America's first real European type of university for graduate research. James Angell of the University of Michigan insisted that the state must assume responsibility for higher education, and that it was the job of the university to promote the intellectual

Recitation Hall, the original Academy building. Built 1879.

and moral growth of citizens. Too little attention had been given to free teaching, research, and practical learning; the old curriculum was too narrow and superficial; colleges were too parochial and authoritarian, and often their philosophical aims were very shallow. No one educator or institution of higher learning could solve all the problems of instruction, but men like John Raymond of Vassar, Andrew White of Cornell, David Jordan of Stanford, and William Harper of Chicago, each made a significant contribution.

Traditional classical education was challenged by the theory of evolution — that everything is in a constant state of change. The popularity of the theory gave impetus to scientific study and raised scientists to the pre-eminence previously enjoyed by the classicists. Colleges were forced to provide costly laboratories for demonstration and scientific research, and to expand the philosophical offerings to include seminars. The expansion of the sciences was accompanied by the emergence of the social sciences as a separate division of teaching.

> Between 1870 and 1910 the enrollment of students in institutions of higher learning increased, in complete reversal of earlier trends, four times as fast as the population of the United States. The broader variety of subjects of study combined with the rapidly increasing wealth of the nation to bring this about.[50]

This increase in the number of college students caused several necessary developments in the field of higher education: standardization of age and method of admitting students, tremendous building expansion, expansion of the curriculum, disappearance of compulsion — from courses to chapel, and the development of extra-curricular activities.

Such was the national scene as Pine Grove Normal Academy applied for legal recognition as an institution of higher learning in the United States.

The administration and Trustees of Pine Grove Normal Academy for some years had been working in the direction of collegiate status. At the January meeting of stockholders in 1884, a committee had been appointed to apply for charter revision and change of name for the Academy. On November 21, 1884, the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County approved the change of name of the school to "Grove City College." The process of examining students at the end of the year was simplified; tests were given and diplomas could be granted at the discretion of the Trustees. The Trustees were also given the power to "confer all such degrees and honors as are usually given or confered by Colleges."[51]

Although not mentioned in the charter, 1884 was the first time the catalogue stated that "Grove City College is a Christian but undenominational institution of learning."[52]

The heavy responsibility and constant strain of his position caused a near break in Ketler's health; not until then did he learn that human energy is an exhaustible resource:

> I have learned the greatest lesson of my life within the past four months. I have learned that I am flesh and blood. I had often heard of over-taxation of mind and body, but I never once thought of such a thing in connection with myself.[53]

On the advice of his doctor and friends, the young President reluctantly left on a trip to Europe. He delighted in the sea voyage, and his visits throughout the British Isles, where he made many lifelong friends.

Upon his return, he attended part time for three years at Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1888. While he attended seminary, the administration of the school was carried on largely by James B. McClelland and Dr. W. J. McConkey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Grove City.

When the parents of Pine Grove students first subscribed money to start a select school, they wanted their children to have business and college preparatory training. After Isaac Ketler became the principal in 1876, he added teacher training courses to the curriculum, and indicated this change by calling the school Pine Grove Normal Academy. The overwhelming majority of the students in those days took college preparatory or teacher training work. Attendance in the classical course of study was as meager as the course offerings.

Discipline was the important thing in education of the nineteenth century. The "how to" was more important than what was learned. A student was admitted when he showed he could handle the tools. There was no set time for high school graduation, since there were few high schools as we know them today. There were no entrance units, no quality points, no transfer credits, and few prerequisites to get into Pine Grove Normal Academy or into Grove City College in the 1880's. To be admitted to the scientific course of study, one was expected "to have a fair knowledge of all that is taught in the common schools."[54] To be admitted to the classical course of study, a student must have finished Grove City's college preparatory course, or pass an examination that would be equivalent to it. Although American educators today would probably consider this a loosely structured admission policy, it was a great deal more flexible in dealing with the needs and capacities of students.

The scientific course for training teachers remained virtually unchanged since its adoption in 1878. The curriculum included mathematics through algebra and geometry, two years of composition and rhetoric, two years of Latin, some science, literature, social studies, and education courses. The Bachelor of Science degree was awarded to

Class of 1885

> all who pass a satisfactory examination on all of the forty studies of this course, and who possess a good moral character and give evidence of ability to maintain the reputation of the school.[55]

Advanced degrees were almost handed out automatically if a graduate stayed alive and out of jail. "Those who have pursued some professional or literary calling for three years after graduation, on application, receive the degree Master of Science."[56] No further study was required!

In 1884, the Board of Trustees of Grove City College authorized a "complete" classical course of study which would lead to a Bachelor of Arts degree. It was basically the same as the scientific course, with the addition of three years of Greek, and a third year of Latin. The Master of Arts degree could be earned by three years of work and application, just as the Master of Science degree was earned.

Although scientific training in the nineteeth century American college seems primitive to modern day educators, Isaac Ketler took an early interest in developing the school's scientific curriculum and equipment. While it was still a normal academy, he purchased equipment worth several hundred dollars for physical, chemical, and general school experimentation. Science instructors, even on the early faculties, held at least baccalaureate degrees. In 1883, the school added a course in phonography, embracing the systems of Elias Longley, Isaac and Benjamin Pitman, and with the improvements of Graham and others.[57] Perhaps this was the start of outstanding work done at Grove City College in the fields of radio and electricity. When the "New College Building" was completed in 1888, it included a chemistry laboratory that could accommodate 50 students in qualitative analysis.[58] A transit was purchased to be used in the surveying classes taught by the Mathematics Department.

While, from the beginning, unclassified students were allowed to come to the school and take any classes they wished, the regular courses of study were compulsory. Each student had to pass each course on the schedule before graduation. Climaxing the senior year of study were President Ketler's courses in mental and moral science. They covered a wide range of the social sciences, but specialized in philosophy and ethics. Isaac Ketler was an excellent teacher Even in his later years, he continued to teach. He believed in the virtue of repetition and illustration, and tried hard to make even the most difficult subject understandable to his students. A rigid disciplinarian, his temper could match his red hair. Isaac Ketler insisted on hard work and ambition to achieve the best that one was capable of.[59]

The first mention of an elective system was in the 1888-9 catalogue: "During the last two years of both the Classical and the Scientific courses the students are allowed to elect within prescribed limits the studies they will pursue."[60] In the classical course, students could elect Latin, Greek, or German in place of calculus; in addition, they could take three terms of German instead of two terms of either Greek or Latin. In the scientific course, the only choice a student could make was to elect three terms of German instead of the last two terms of Latin.[61]

The philosophy of the College was:

> Deprecating the prevalent idea that Colleges are to educate for specific purposes, and the Common Schools for general purposes; and believing that this distinction should be swept away and our higher institutions popularized, it is the design of this institution, without lowering the standard of College education, to carry forward the aim and tendency of the Common Schools.[62]

One of Dr. Ketler's aims was to raise the educational standard of American teachers. Toward this goal, the first summer school was held for six weeks in 1887, and was referred to as the Normal term.[63] It was designed for teachers who were engaged in work during the regular college terms, and who wanted to review common branches, study methods of teaching, or take collegiate work with the view of completing their baccalaureate degrees. Many teachers who entered the profession directly upon graduation from eighth grade spent summer after summer at Grove City College until, perhaps 10 or 15 years later, they finished a college course. Summer school also offered a variety of regular academic subjects for those who wished to make up courses, or to finish school in less than four years.

In 1888, the charter of the College was amended to allow a total amount of stock to be raised from $25,000 to $50,000.[64] That year a new building was constructed on campus. It contained recitation rooms for classes, a chapel hall sufficient to seat 1000 people, offices, rooms for the literary societies, two gymnasiums, a museum, and a suite of laboratory and apparatus rooms for chemical and philosophical work.

Founders' Hall. Built 1888.

Grove City College was a Christian college. In the 1880's, approximately half of the teaching staff were ordained Presbyterian ministers. Dr. Ketler was ordained by Butler Presbytery in June, 1888, and enjoyed preaching the Word.[65] Although he was deeply religious, his was primarily an intellectual religion; in fact, he had a certain distrust for religious methods which appealed too much to the emotions.[66] A faculty colleague described him as

> keenly sensitive to an emotional relation to God as a Father and to Christ as a companion . . . he never wavered in his religious convictions . . . such a character would have many loyal friends and be liable to have many bitter enemies. A politic course might be assumed; but the one dominant thing in such a character would be a radical, uncompromising pressure on all who did not agree with him.[67]

The students read a great deal about the Darwinian theory, and wanted to discuss it, particularly in science classes. Dr. Samuel Dodds, a minister by training, but teaching physics and chemistry, "determined to lead my students as far as they wanted to go in these lines, carefully and wisely guiding them into the truth."[68] Most church colleges at that time asked professors to instruct their classes in Bible one period a week, but at Dodds' suggestion, the *Bible* was made a Grove City College textbook. In later life, Dodds said, "I don't know of any college that introduced it as a college branch before Grove City."[69] Bible was taught as a separate, optional course.

President Ketler came to a cross-roads decision in 1890. He was invited to become President of Macalester College in Minnesota. The college had new buildings, a strategic location between St. Paul and Minneapolis, financial support of many area citizens, a lovely President's Home, and they promised Ketler a salary three times what he was receiving at Grove City. Although he was greatly impressed with Macalester, Isaac decided to stay on at Grove City College.[70]

The country was in a serious depression, and the College was in critical financial condition with a large debt accrued from the construction of the new administration building. In Minnesota, he had met many important businessmen who helped Macalester both financially and with wise counsel. Until 1894, the local community had assumed full financial responsibility for

Grove City College; Ketler's visit to Minnesota had convinced him that the College needed help from a larger geographical area. Thus, a movement was started in the early 1890's to enlist the interest of Pennsylvania men who could give the school guidance and financial support.

A major curriculum revision in 1890 resulted in a much broader spectrum of courses:

> In addition to the College Preparatory Course of three years, we maintain five College Courses of study of four years each, a Normal Course for public school teachers, a Post Graduate Course in Philosophy, two Music Courses—one of four years and one of five years, a Commercial Course of study not surpassed for excellence by any exclusively Business College, a course in Telegraphy, a course in Stenography (or short-hand), and Typewriting with arrangements now making for a Department of Art (painting, crayon, etc.), and last a course in Military Science and Tactics.[71]

The music course of study was expanded to a five year program. The first four years constituted the teachers' course, while a fifth year was required to complete the artists' course of study.[72]

In 1890, the Trustees authorized the establishment of a Business Department to meet the needs of those desiring a thorough and practical business education. The subjects covered included: railroading, steamboating, manufacturing, and mining, as well as the more common business courses. The program was geared to the individual student's need, for the catalogue states: "A good common school scholar, with diligence and application, ought to complete the course in three months."[73] Tuition of $30 entitled the student to instruction until he completed the course. By paying additional tuition, business students could pursue literary studies as well.

The ancient and modern classical courses differed simply in the linguistic studies; French and German replaced Latin and Greek in the modern classical course. These courses were seven years in length, including a three year preparatory course, and led to a Bachelor of Arts degree. The Greek philosophical and Latin philosophical courses required only two years of preparatory work, differing from each other only in the language pursued. These courses led to the degree Bachelor of Philosophy. The scientific course required only one year of preparatory work, and was designed to prepare for "Academic or High School Professorship."[74] The degree received was Bachelor of Science. These five college courses of study provided the same program of studies in the junior and senior years. The normal scientific course was a three year program, and led to a Bachelor of Scientific Didactics degree.[75]

The post graduate course in philosophy was adopted to meet the needs of ministers and other professional men, and led to the degree Doctor of Philosophy. A baccalaureate degree was required for admission except, "Any scholar who can satisfy the Faculty that he has acquired by independent study an equivalent culture may be permitted to matriculate."[76] An examination was given either at the end of each of three years, or at the end of the third year of study, and the course could be non-residential. It was, therefore, possible to earn a Doctor of Philosophy degree and never have attended college!

The Department of Telegraphy was established because:

> There is a constant demand for operators in both Western Union and Railroad work. This demand is due, first, to the enlargement of the field for the practical uses of telegraphy, and second, because of the position taken by the Order of Railway Telegraphers, who have passed regulations refusing to give instruction in their offices, thus endeavoring to decrease the number of operators and enhance wages.[77]

To graduate, one had to be able to send and receive 25 words per minute. This usually took six to nine months of study. Stenography and typewriting were likewise offered because of the demand of the business world for trained personnel.

To provide physical and military training, a Military Department was staffed with an army first lieutenant. All male students were organized into a batallion known as the Grove City College Corps of Cadets. The course required at least one hour a week of theoretical instruction and two hours of drill using small arms, and, as far as possible, all movements prescribed by the drill regulations of the United States Army.[78]

After a year's trial of the military training program, the catalogue affirms:

> The department has been of incalculable benefit to young men. It has made college discipline in general one-half easier: it has served to make our young men more gentle

> and orderly in their deportment; it has strengthened young men of naturally weak constitutions so that they are able to perform a greater amount of intellectual work, and with greater ease . . . it has given to student cadets a carriage and bodily mien which command admiration and approval.[79]

The Board of Trustees felt it was so beneficial, that they hired Lt. Rowell to adapt physical training for the ladies of the College.

In 1892-3, the College calendar was changed to make the fall term 14 weeks long, winter and spring terms 12 weeks long. Summer school was extended to ten weeks, so that a summer term could usually take the place of a regular college term. Tuition for summer school was $10.[80]

Receptive to the needs of the students and the demands of society, the College added pedogogical studies to each of the regular college courses so that they would conform to the new legislation which made a college diploma a valid certificate for Pennsylvania teachers.

The curriculum was so extensive at this time that the College claimed, "No other college in Pennsylvania furnishes so wide a scope of work as is found in this institution."[81] In recommending the military program of which they were so proud, they stated "only three other colleges in the State offer equal facilities for such training."[82]

Dr. Ketler realized the importance of a library and student reading room. By 1880, he was soliciting contributions for the library and the "Cabinet" (fossils, mineral specimens) in the College catalogue. There were 2000 volumes in the campus libraries in 1892.[83]

The founding years of Grove City College were important ones for academic developments. The number of courses of study, as well as the variety of subjects taught, were expanded tremendously. Although Ketler did not follow Eliot's example in allowing a wide-open elective system, gradually Grove City College students were permitted more freedom of choice as to which classes they wished to elect. Over this period, too, the omnibus designations for courses such as "general history," and "English Analysis" gave way to more specific and specialized courses like "History of Greece," and "Studies in Shakespeare and Milton." The number of students attending in 1892 was over 600, many of them part-time, and there were 17 on the Faculty.[84]

Student Body, 1892

> Most professors of the nineteenth century, it is safe to say, were uninspired pedants, well-meaning and conscientious, but neither masters of their subject nor psychologically equipped to communicate to others.[85]

Professional degrees did not have the same meaning in the nineteenth century as they do today. Virtually every professor had a baccalaureate degree, and many had additional theological training. By teaching a few years, most of them were eligible for a master's degree without further graduate study. The Doctor of Philosophy, as a research degree of the German type that we know today, was rare before 1876 when Johns Hopkins became the first real graduate school in the United States.

The Grove City College Faculty, in their first year as a college, is a perfect example of weak academic training. Two instructors had no baccalaureate degree at all; two had Bachelor of Arts degrees, and three had Bachelor of Science degrees. Three had master's degrees. The only Doctor of Philosophy degree was Dr. Ketler's,[86] and he earned it in a non-resident program from the College of Wooster in Ohio while serving as President of the College.

> Faculty members and administrators in virtually all American colleges spent almost as much time trying to cope with the behavior of the adolescents entrusted to them as with their studies.[87]

Dr. Ketler was responsible for the general maintenance of the College including its financial solvency; he enforced rules and served as the last court of appeals; he was a professor of mental and moral science; he was a counselor and spiritual guide for all students, and as ceremonial head, Ketler was expected to be present and supervise all College activities. In other words, he was today's college president, dean, bursar, chaplain, Department of Philosophy, admissions and recruiting director, and public relations man all in one! Clearly, this was a profession that one could learn only by doing.

The Faculty labored under handicaps, too. They had no tenure, nor guild organizations such as protected the medieval scholars. Their economic reward was meager. They were expected to teach such a wide range of subjects that it was no wonder they did not distinguish themselves in every class. For example, Samuel Dodds was hired to teach physics and chemistry. Soon, a man was hired to teach physics, and another man to teach chemistry; Dodds was given all the other sciences, and some courses in psychology and literature. A few years later, he was permitted to teach Bible, for which his seminary training best suited him.[88] Professors were looked on by townspeople with a mixture of respect, envy, and suspicion. Grove City residents had an ambivalence toward higher education that allowed them to believe the College was a hotbed of subversion, yet they would fight to financially support and protect their school.

Grove City College has had its share of outstanding educators. Some were like Mr. Chips, loved by all, whether or not they were scholars. James Brown McClelland was one such man. He had recommended Isaac Ketler for the position of principal of Pine Grove Select School in 1876. Later, while McClelland was a senior at Westminster College, Ketler wrote begging him to join the Academy Faculty. At that time there was no one on the Faculty with a baccalaureate degree. McClelland taught Latin and Greek at the Academy while he was earning his advanced degrees. When Dr. Ketler was away on school business or furthering his own education, McClelland took charge of the

College administration.[89] According to his colleague, Dr. Samuel Dodds, McClelland had

> the best social judgment of any man I ever knew . . . He always knew the right thing to do and the right thing to say at the right time. He was not great as a teacher but a great friend to every student.[90]

He was the one to whom people turned in trouble, or time of death, and never did he waiver in his life-long loyalty to the College. At the time of his death in 1907, a local newspaper paid him this tribute:

> The life of Dr. McClelland was one of high honor, faithful service, and substantial success. He had no phenomenal talents, but he made splendid use of his gifts and has given a rarely good account of himself.[91]

If Dr. McClelland and Dr. Dodds were the counselors whom students loved, Frank Hays was the scholar whom they respected. "He was a great historian and his grip on the subject was as logical as teaching in Mathematics."[92] Although he was a rigid disciplinarian, he had that supreme capacity for friendship that made him an excellent counselor for students and adults alike. A splendid mixer, his heart was very kind. Probably no teacher of this era was better remembered by his students than was Dr. Hays.

John A. Courtney taught mathematics at the Academy in 1878-9, before he finished college himself. In 1882, he returned to spend the rest of his life teaching at the school, mostly mathematics and Latin. Like so many on the Faculty during this time, he became a minister while teaching at the College. Courtney believed in an ethical and kindly Christ, and his life reflected the philosophy he preached. He was a great scholar, exacting in his demands, yet helpful to any student who tried to succeed.[93]

In a day of unquestioned authority when educational programs were handed down from above, the one broadly intellectual and social program which the students managed themselves concerned the literary and debating societies. Before athletics and fraternities became the extra-curricular center of college days, Grove City College students spent their spare time delivering formal orations, reading expository essays and poetry, and developing their taste in literary criticism. Debate was their favorite student "sport." With typical adolescent finality, they solved sweeping philosophical, social, and ethical questions on such topics as history, morals, or liberal education. In addition to teaching students the art of public speaking necessary for professional careers, the societies filled the social vacuum as an outlet for members. As a source of information, the society libraries were often better than the College library.

> The student literary societies, with their persistent if fumbling search for truth and their Cook's tour of the issues of the day, were probably the most liberal part of the "liberal" education of the nineteenth century.[94]

Two societies were formed during the first year of existence of Pine Grove Normal Academy: the Normal Literary Society, and the Normal Debating Club. Participation by students was voluntary, yet over 80 of them took part in the programs.[95] The next year, there were two established literary societies, the Conabor and the Bryant. Each student was expected to perform any part assigned him, once in two weeks. The Ossoli and the Lowell societies were added in 1878 to accommodate the increased enrollment. The men's debating societies were now called Webster, Shakespeare, and Henry, and membership was limited. Mayflower Debating Club was formed in 1879; in 1881, the name was changed to Garfield, probably to honor the memory of the assassinated President. Speedwell, a literary society for ladies, was established in 1881.[96]

Webster and Shakespeare were the only surviving clubs for men by 1882, and they, along with Speedwell, started collecting books for their respective libraries that year. When the New College Building was completed in 1888, all of the three clubs were given society halls "among the finest in the State and are furnished with rare elegance and taste."[97] In 1891, the ladies formed a second literary society, Philokalian. These four clubs were to exist as an integral part of the student life on campus until about half way through the 20th century.

One of the most active campus organizations in the 1880's was the College Temperance Union.[98] Grove City has always been a prohibitionist town, and no doubt the early Faculty and Trustees inculcated in the students the philosophy of temperance. The aim of the club was to educate the students in the evils of intemperance, and to train men and women in temperance work, so that they would assume active leadership in the overthrow of the "rum traffic" when they graduated from college.

The revival of interest in evangelism in the United States was reflected on campus, too. The Christian Union was an organization of young men contemplating the Gospel ministry. Their main project consisted of establishing and maintaining Sabbath schools in the coal mining villages surrounding the town of Grove City.[99] The Missionary Society organized to educate young men and women on the subject of missions, and to financially support trained missionaries in the foreign field. The Society felt that the evangelization of the world was the "paramount interest of the closing years of the nineteenth century,"[100] and that the College would be recreant to its trust if they did not send students forth with "hearts beating in active sympathy with every earnest missionary effort."[101] Grove City College students pledged $250 annually for ten years to support the Rev. Mr. J. H. Martin, Class of 1888, in his work in India. The catalogue states: "Surely we are now in a crisis of missions, and the King's business verily requireth haste."[102]

Students' clothing reflected their stern, Victorian upbringing. The ladies wore long, full-skirted, dark dresses with leg-o-mutton or Gibson girl sleeves; tightly fitted, high necked bodices with perhaps a ruffle or bit of lace at the throat; long, dark stockings with high button shoes, and stiff brimmed hats. The gentlemen often wore their military uniforms on campus, or dark suits with vest, white shirt, and tie. Nearly every well dressed man wore a hat: military cap with flat top and stiff bill, soft wool caps, or bowlers. The primary boys usually wore high-buttoning, double-breasted jackets; knickers with dark knee socks and high laced boots. Professors wore stiff-collared white shirts; five-button, often braid-trimmed coat with only the top button fastened; matching dark trousers and vest with watch chain looped prominently across their stomachs.

The grounds, still very much in the developing stage, were rough and primitive, and little effort had yet been made to landscape the campus. The grass was scrubby and full of weeds. Sidewalks were mostly dirt paths worn by students' feet; wooden walks appeared only near the buildings to help keep some of the mud and sand outside. The campus was poorly lit, although here and there was a gas light in front of a main building. Roads were unpaved, and most of the students came to school by horse and buggy, or by railroad. Catalogues described the location of the school:

> Grove City College is located at Grove City, Pa., upon the P. S. and L. E. R. R. It is about midway between Butler and Shenango, on this line. There are three daily trains to Erie and Pittsburgh respectively.[103]

Students had few possessions, and seldom did it require more than a trunk to hold all their belongings from home.

With many small, private schools in the area, competition for students was keen. Isaac Ketler was a master recruiter as this advertisement would indicate:

> Every young man or woman who desires an education can obtain it. The way is open to all. . . . Education is power, capital, wealth. . . . Have you tried to get an education? Are you willing to try? If so, begin now. Discipline your mind. "Abilitate!" Capacitate! Draw out your latent mental powers. Think! . . . Resolve to have an education and you will find means by which to obtain it.[104]

With his horse and buggy, he scoured the back roads, chatting with the farmers and handing out flyers about the school.

Students in the 1880's spent a peaceful, unhurried life compared to the over-organized college student of today. Because of the rigid hours set by the College, and because more of their time was spent in purchasing and preparing food in their boarding houses, less time remained for extra-curricular activities. Organizations were few in number, mostly literary or religious in nature, and closely supervised by the Faculty.

The Select School at Pine Grove had grown into a normal academy, and the normal academy had become a college. The foundations of Grove City College had been laid. The men who led the school did so with dedication and resolve. The path they took was not one which appealed to every individual, but it was the one they felt was right. The Faculty believed in the Calvinistic doctrine of hard work and sober living. They agreed with the great British poet, John Oxenham, who wrote:

> To every man there openeth
> A Way, and Ways, and a Way.
> And the High Soul climbs the High Way,

And the Low Soul gropes the Low,
And in between, on the misty flats,
The rest drift to and fro.
But to every man there openeth
A High Way, and a Low.
And every man decideth
The Way his soul shall go.[105]

They chose what they believed was the "High Way," and those who were to come after them would try to follow in the direction in which they had led.

FACULTY OF 1883

Seated left to right: James B. McClelland, President Isaac C. Ketler, John A. Courtney, Willis S. McNees.
Standing left to right: Ella Kinder, Maggie Pringle, Frank W. Hays, Clarence Van Eman, Rebecca Aten.

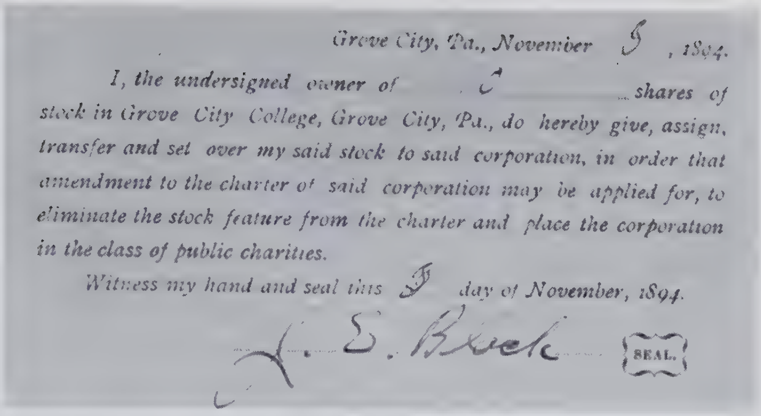
IV. BUILDING ON FOUNDATIONS: 1894-1911

When the Board of Trustees of Macalester College in Minnesota invited Dr. Ketler to visit their college in 1890, they had hopes of interesting him in the presidency of their school. After deciding not to accept the position, Ketler undertook his work at Grove City College with renewed zeal.

Dr. Ketler had been impressed by the interest which business and civic leaders of the St. Paul-Minneapolis area took in Macalester. He set out to enlist the support of leaders in the Pittsburgh area for Grove City College. President Ketler arranged to meet with his former teacher, Joseph Newton Pew, who had become an oil magnate in Pittsburgh. At this meeting, Dr. Ketler recalled a meeting almost 20 years earlier when Mr. Pew had asked him to go into the gas business. Then, Ketler commented: "Years ago you asked me to go into business with you. Now, I have come to ask you to go into business with me."[1]

Mr. Pew agreed to consider the matter under two conditions. First, other men in the Pittsburgh area would have to join the enterprise. Second, the provision for the issuance of stocks by Grove City College would have to be eliminated. Dr. Ketler and other local supporters of the College agreed to these terms, and embarked upon a campaign to recruit other Pittsburgh leaders suggested by Mr. Pew. Among them were Samuel P. Harbison, a leading manufacturer of refractories; Major A. P. Burchfield, of the Joseph Horne Company; W. A. Shaw, a banker; Edward O'Neil, an insurance man; Dr. Joseph Gibson and Dr. William H. McMillan, religious leaders in Pittsburgh.

At a stockholders' meeting held in the College chapel on November 3, 1894, it was unanimously resolved to rewrite the charter in order to eliminate the stock feature of the corporation, to reclassify the institution as a public charity, and to enlarge and reorganize the Board of Trustees. The stockholders, without one dissenting vote, agreed to surrender their stock holdings, and transfer them to the College as gifts. This action meant that 256 stockholders, each owning between one and twenty $10 shares of stock, relinquished their control of the College.[2]



Grove City, Pa., November 5 *, 1894.*

I, the undersigned owner of [illegible] *shares of stock in Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., do hereby give, assign, transfer and set over my said stock to said corporation, in order that amendment to the charter of said corporation may be applied for, to eliminate the stock feature from the charter and place the corporation in the class of public charities.*

Witness my hand and seal this 5 *day of November, 1894.*

J. E. Buck [SEAL.]

The new charter was modeled on the plan of the charter of the University of Chicago, adapting it at necessary points to the needs of a college. The form of government was the same system of co-optation: a self-perpetuating board of trustees.[3] To the original 15 member board, an equal number was added.[4] Then they drew lots and divided themselves into three groups, serving one, two, and three years, respectively. After reorganization, the term of office was three years. The charter required that all the members of the Board of Trustees had to be citizens of the United States, and 20 out of the 30 members had to be residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The charter also stipulated that "not more than ten of the board of trustees at any one time shall be clergymen."[5]

The maximum yearly income of the real and personal property of the College was changed from $10,000 to $20,000. The revised charter added that the College was to be "an undenominational but evangelical Christian school."[6] The revision stated that there would be no test of religious belief for either students or faculty of the College. It became the responsibility of the Faculty to "preserve proper discipline among the students."[7]

With only minor amendments in 1923, 1932, and 1945, this charter still remains the basic governing document of Grove City College.

On January 26, 1895, the newly elected Board of Trustees met and chose as their officers: J. N. Pew, President; Dr. William H. McMillan, Vice President; J. C. Glenn, Secretary; W. A. Young, Treasurer.[8]

Mr. Pew had such a profound influence on the development of the College that a biographical sketch is necessary to understand the man and his philosophy. Joseph Newton Pew, known as Newton to his friends, was born on July 25, 1848, the youngest of ten children of John and Nancy Glenn Pew. His grandparents had settled in Mercer County in 1796, and were among the first of the Presbyterian faith to seek a home in that frontier area. Pew was born in the family farmhouse, seven miles northwest of Grove City.

> The Pews were a God-fearing, Christian family whose morality was rooted deeply in the Bible. The Pew children were brought up to pray unashamedly, to weigh their behavior against the Ten Commandments; to do unto others as they would have others do unto them.[9]

Although the Pews had great respect for God, they did not always agree with the organized church. In 1845, when the "Old School" Presbyterian Church stated that keeping slaves was no

Joseph Newton Pew, President, Board of Trustees
1895-1912

bar to Christian communion, the Pews were among those who objected strongly and withdrew from that church to found the Free Presbyterian Church. For many years, the Pew farm was a way station on the Underground Railroad to Canada. Often the Pew children were aroused from their sleep to drive escaping slaves to the next refuge.[10]

John Pew strongly encouraged his children to get an education. In all kinds of weather, young Pew walked the two miles to school in Mercer and back each day. By the time he was 18, he was a husky, dark-haired, dark skinned, young man, standing about six feet tall. He was strong, self-reliant, and religious.[11]

At the age of 18, Newton Pew started teaching in the tiny community of London, four miles west of Pine Grove, where he formed a lifetime friendship with one of his students, Isaac Ketler. With the money he earned teaching school, Pew attended Edinboro Normal School in Edinboro, Pennsylvania.

He left Edinboro when he was 22, and opened a real estate office in Mercer. Land was selling rapidly in the Titusville area due to the oil rush started in 1859 when Col. Edwin L. Drake brought in the world's first well drilled for oil. Pew moved to Titusville in 1870, where he simultaneously conducted a real estate office, an insurance agency, and a loan service. In 1874, he married Mary Catherine Anderson. They had five children; Arthur E.; J. Howard; Joseph Newton, Jr.; Mary Ethel; and Mabel, Mrs. H. A. W. Myrin.

In 1876, Newton Pew entered into a partnership with Edward O. Emerson, piping natural gas to the oil drilling sites near Bradford, Pennsylvania. This proved so profitable that they next supplied gas for residential heat and light in that area. In 1882, they incorporated Penn Fuel Company and piped natural gas into Pittsburgh, the first major city in the United States to be supplied with gas for home and industrial use. Selling Penn Fuel Company in 1884, they formed the rival Peoples Natural Gas Company the following June. That same year, substantial oil strikes were made near Lima, Ohio. Mr. Pew made investments near Lima and Toledo which led to the founding of the organization which became known as Sun Oil Company.[12]

It was probably with some regret that Isaac Ketler watched the school grow. In the early days of the College, many of the students were older than today's freshmen, since many of them had taught school or worked to earn money to go to college. Most of them were from farms, and had been brought up in rigidly Christian homes. A spirit of work prevailed among both students and teachers. Study hours were long, and discipline rigid, and woe be unto any student who was caught in violation of either!

The early Trustees of the College were local men of wise counsel and sterling character, liberal in time and money to the point of self-sacrifice. As the enrollment grew, the material needs and academic demands of the school were necessarily magnified in the minds of the new Trustees. Inevitably, this push lessened the effect, and reduced the effort of religious training. It became more and more difficult to maintain a high state of religious life in the student body as the years passed. More students were coming from high schools where no religious sentiment was inculcated, and their parents were becoming less aggressive about the matter. A wider range of courses and the invasion of numerous extra-curricular activities drained the energy of the student from the religious side. The scientific spirit discredited the emotional phase of religion, and the entanglement of business, politics, and social endeavor was not conducive to meditation. Dr. Ketler must have been torn by the conflict of wishing to educate the individual personally by transcending the standardization of student life, yet knowing that his dream for the development of the School could be realized only by material and numerical growth.[13]

Work was passion with Isaac Ketler. He loved his labors and his school; but somehow, after an average 16 or 17 hour work day, he managed to squeeze in time for his wife and boys. A son Conrad died in infancy. The other three boys all graduated from Grove City public schools and Grove City College. William became an executive for Peoples Natural Gas in Pittsburgh. Weir taught at Grove City College, and became President following the death of Dr. Ormond in 1916. Frank taught in several high schools and colleges, earned a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in New York, and became a superintendent of schools near Philadelphia. In 1905, the whole family accompanied Dr. Ketler on a trip to Europe.[14]

In 1895, Grove City College had but four buildings, known at that time as the College Building, Music Hall, Library Hall, and the New College Building. The estimated value of the 20 acres of land with buildings was $100,000.[15] The names of the

Grove City College Football Team, 1896

buildings changed so frequently that it is necessary to outline the history of each of them separately.

The College Building was the original nine-room, brick, academy building, erected in 1879. In 1900, it was remodeled, and for several years housed the gymnasium, but later that room reverted to a regular classroom. From about 1897 on, it was known as Recitation Hall.[16]

Music Hall was originally built in 1879 as a large, wood frame boarding house by Dr. William J. McConkey. In 1895, the College purchased and completely rebuilt the structure, facing it with brick, and placing an 1895 cornerstone on the building.[17] It was used as a music hall until the 1950's when Carnegie Library was remodeled for that purpose.

The Library Hall of 1895 was built in 1883 to house the Music Department. When McConkey's home was remodeled for this purpose, the original frame building was used as a classroom building for typing, stenography, telegraphy, and the preparatory work. About 1897, the library was moved into the first floor of the building, and the Fine Arts Department occupied the second floor. A boiler house was built onto the side of the building to provide heat for all college facilities that same year, and a second floor of that addition held two science classes. The

Military Department also had their headquarters located in the "Power House" for several years.[18]

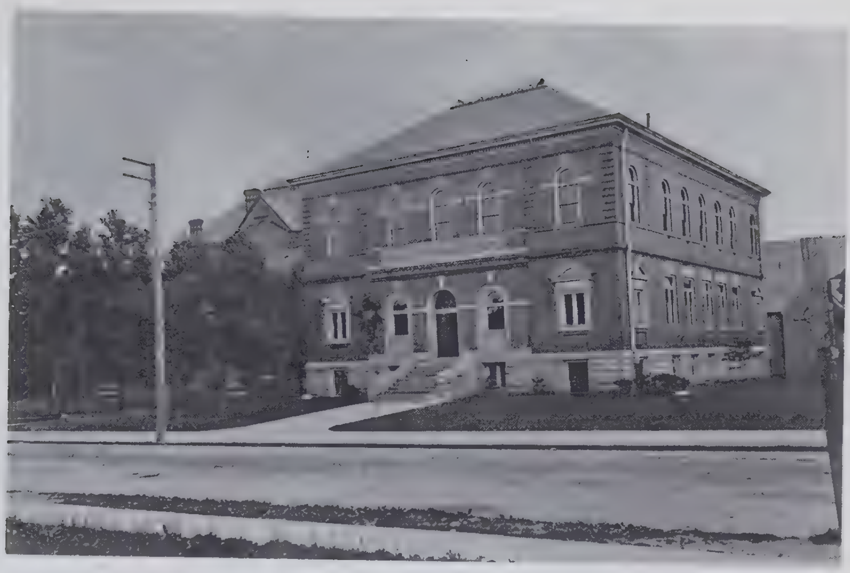
In its July, 1901 session, the Pennsylvania Legislature appropriated $25,000, modified by the Governor to $20,000, for the purpose of establishing a Department of Mechanical and Civil Engineering at Grove City College.[19] At this time, the Science Building was faced with brick, outfitted with drafting rooms, laboratories, and apparatus rooms. Several thousand dollars' worth of physical apparatus was purchased including dynamos, engines, an X-ray outfit, electrical appliances, and facilities for practical shop work in steel, iron, and wood.[20] The boiler wing also received a new 300 light capacity power plant needed to furnish electricity for all campus buildings. For the next few decades, this building housed the physical sciences.

The "New College Building," completed in 1888, continued to house the gymnasium and chemistry laboratories in the basement, the President's office on the main floor, the auditorium on the second floor, and club rooms on the third floor. The third floor museum became the Philokalian club room in 1891. When the gymnasium was moved to Recitation Hall, this space was converted into rooms for the Commerce Department. Chapel was moved into the new auditorium on the second floor of Carnegie Library, and the auditorium was remodeled into general classrooms. A wing was added to the east side of the building for additional classroom and chemistry laboratories.[21] This building was also known as "Main College Building," "Administration Building," and later as "Founders' Hall."

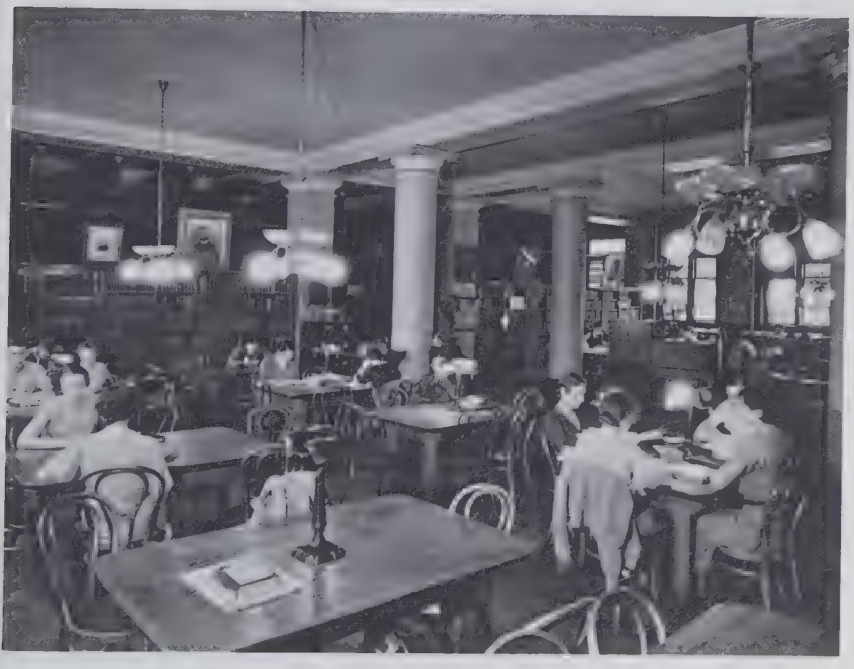
At their July meeting in 1895, the Board of Trustees agreed to have bathing rooms and toilets installed in the basement of the New College Building, and to run a sewer from there to Wolf Creek. Gradually, indoor plumbing was added to most of the old buildings, and additional sewers were laid to Wolf Creek.

In 1899, William Shorts was hired for $650 per year to be the janitor for all buildings.[22] He worked for many years as the College "Engineer," and the boiler and power plant were his pride and joy. These plants were probably used as a practical laboratory for the physics and engineering classes, as Mr. Shorts' name was listed with the Faculty in several college catalogues.

For years, the College had been needing a separate library building. In 1900, Andrew Carnegie offered jointly to the Borough Council and the College Trustees a gift of $30,000 to build



Carnegie Library. Built 1900, remodeled 1957.



Interior Carnegie Library, c. 1930.

a free library. The College donated the land on the corner of Main and Broad Streets, the use of college books and library supplies, and one-half of the support required to maintain the library annually. The Borough Council agreed to pay $1800 per year for maintenance. The library would be governed by a commission of five men, three to be nominated by the College, and two by the Council. In June, 1902, the College library materials were moved into the newly finished building. The basement was a large gymnasium; the first floor contained the library facilities and reading room; the second floor housed a large auditorium. The Borough Council refused to pay its part of the maintenance, and in 1906, Mr. Carnegie declared that the library belonged to the College alone. That June, there were 5677 volumes in the library; the Trustees resolved that the Carnegie Library would be kept open as a free library to the town.[23]

Because of the discipline problems which arose when students lived off campus, the administration was very anxious to have a women's dormitory built. The Board of Trustees approved the project in 1901. The building was begun in 1903, and was ready to receive "student guests" for the fall term of 1904. For the time in which it was built, it was luxurious indeed. "The Colonial," as it was called, was a steel framed, brick and stone building containing accommodations for 60 girls. The "college hostel" was finished throughout with hardwood, was heated with steam and lighted with electricity, and each suite or single room opened onto a marble lined bathroom.[24] Each room was

> furnished with a body-brussels rug; two beds with springs, mattress, blankets, pillow, and counterpane; dressers; desks and chairs; and windows with screens and blinds . . . Girls have to furnish their own curtains and bedding, but the College furnishes the dining room napkins.[25]

The cost for "entertainment" (room and board), was $60 for a full term.

James Glenn Cunningham, an early College trustee on whose land the Lower Campus was built, died in 1888. Soon after his death, his house was purchased by the College. In 1905, there was some discussion about turning it into a dining hall for male students. Instead, it was remodeled as an annex to The Colonial and used to house ladies.

When more dormitory space was needed for women in 1910, the College purchased the old home of Dr. S. R. Pelton on

The Colonial. Built 1904, enlarged 1924.

the corner of Broad and College streets. In 1923, the College sold Pelton Cottage to the Presbyterian Church, so that they could build their new plant on this busy corner.

Fund-raising was one of Dr. Ketler's most difficult responsibilities. In one of his letters to his friend Andrew Carnegie, Ketler told of his efforts to raise money for the College:

> In the thirty years of my work here I have raised on the average above $10,000 a year, so that we now have an investment of about $350,000 in college buildings, equipment and endowment. The best part of it is, that we helped educate between nine and ten thousand young men and women in that time.[26]

When the College needed additional classroom space, the United Presbyterian Church was building a new plant across Main Street from The Colonial, and sold their old building to the College for $7000 in 1908.[27] The College renamed it Ivy Chapel, and continued to use it as a classroom building until the 1950's.

Constant problems arose from not having a separate building for physical education. The first gymnasiums were located in the New College Building, and rose from the basement to the second floor level. In 1900, when the old academy building was remodeled, the gymnasium was located on the first floor. The basement of Carnegie Library was the next place tried as a gymnasium, but the low ceiling required basketball to be played as almost strictly a passing game. It was not until June, 1912, that the Board of Trustees approved the construction of a physical education building, which was completed in 1913.

Similar problems arose over where to put the armory. Some years the boys drilled in various College buildings. In 1907, however, the Trustees authorized the rental of the third floor over Rhodes and Redmond Hardware Store for "$200 a year while used by the owners as a skating rink, and $400 when used as an Armory alone.[28]

Although the athletic building did not materialize until 1913, much progress was made in developing outdoor athletic facilities for the students prior to that time. In 1895, the Faculty and students joined forces to clear the swampy, low-lying land behind Recitation Hall of trees and brush. In two days, working shoulder to shoulder, they cleared enough land to play baseball and football. The following year, a one-third mile race track was constructed on the field, with $100 contributed by the student Athletic Association. College authorities "within certain limits give moral and financial support to what may be termed legitimate college athletics."[29] The Faculty reserved the right to control, direct, and restrain the Athletic Association and asserted that, "No student is permitted to have a part in the athletics of the College who is unwilling to submit to necessary and wholesome regulations."[30] The 1905 catalogue mentions facilities for baseball, football, and a half-mile boating course on the section of Wolf Creek which flowed through the campus. Very soon after this, tennis courts were added. At that time, the College owned 25 acres on the main west campus, and 15 acres on woodland on the east bank of Wolf Creek. This area was known as the College Park. By a resolution of the Trustees, this park area was open to the public "for as long a time as the College Authorities may regard the arrangement of mutual benefit to the College and the Public."[31]

Since the founding of the Academy, all boys had lived off campus in private homes. For a time in the early 1900's, the College operated The College Club, a dining room commons where boys might elect to eat their meals. Most of them cooked their own food where they lived, or ate at one of the private eating "clubs" run by town women in their own homes. It was not until 1910 that the Trustees took definite action toward the construction of a men's dormitory, and Joseph Newton Pew pledged $25,000 toward the new building. He died in 1912, before the building was started, but his family erected it in 1914 in his honor and named it Memorial Hall. This was the first building on the Upper Campus, overlooking Wolf Creek and the Lower Campus. All expenses for the building, including landscaping and furnishings, totaling almost $85,000 were paid by the Pew family.[32]

Isaac Ketler's great dream for the physical development of the College was to expand on the Upper Campus. Creig Hoyt related how, while a student in 1911, Dr. Ketler tramped with him over the Washabaugh farm, pointing out where the new men's dormitory would be built, and where other buildings, walks, terraces, and drives might one day be. To a remarkable degree the development program of the 1930's matched this dream of the founder.[33] Unfortunately, President Ketler would die before he could see this plan well on its way.

In the 1890's, Grove City College offered a number of courses of study which did not lead to college degrees. The 1894 catalogue states that the College offers commercial and normal courses of instruction "for the benefit of those who do not desire a college education," but to give them "thorough preparation for the work of life."[34] The Department of Fine Arts, organized in 1893, was composed of a single professor. Diplomas were awarded to those who completed the music, business, stenography, typewriting or telegraphy courses of study, although no baccalaureate degree could be earned in these areas.

The Board of Trustees approved, in 1895, the following college courses:

> Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages; English Grammar and Literature; Rhetoric, Composition and Oratory; Mathe-

> matics; Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy; Chemistry and applied science; Natural History; Mental, Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy; History, Political Economy, Political Philosophy, and Constitutional Law; Natural Theology and the evidences of Christianity.[35]

The Military Department played a very important role in the life of the College during this period. Cadets were required to purchase West Point-type uniforms.

> This uniform is necessary for the efficiency of the Military Department as well as a matter of great economy for the student in the matter of dress. The uniform prescribed is suitable for all school duties, and does not cost above $12 or $15 complete. One such suit is sufficient for an entire course of four years.[36]

Classes were required for all college men for all four years. The commandant chose several seniors each year to act as assistant instructors. The major benefit of the program besides the physical training, was "inculcating the moral virtue of *obedience*."[37]

The first commandant, Capt. Charles W. Rowell, was killed in action during the Spanish-American War.[38] Although his death was noted with sorrow by the campus community, the war seemed to have had little effect on the College, or on the military program. In 1901, 1905, 1909, Grove City College cadets partici-

Student Military Drill, 1895

pated in the inauguration ceremonies for the President of the United States.[39] When the Army did not send a commandant to the College from 1902-04, the students organized the program on their own. Dr. Ketler presented John DeLancey, the student commandant and a Spanish-American War veteran, with a sword and a purse of $50 for his service to the College. A student writer noted, "We are strong advocates of military drill and discipline and believe the army is a good place for a good man."[40]

A positive feeling toward the military program continued under West Point graduate and Spanish-American War veteran Capt. Francis Siviter, who organized a cadet band and target practice. A flag signal corps and a hospital corps were added to the program in 1908, but true to the national sentiment, interest in military activities was on the decline at Grove City College. In 1911, Ketler turned down the government offer to send a retired officer to head the department, and military training was omitted from the curriculum until students and faculty organized a military company at the outbreak of World War I.

In the early 1890's, the Board of Trustees started granting money to the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. for their work during the school year. In 1895, they donated $50 to send young men to the Northfield Bible School during the summer.[41] Other students attended a conference at Geneva, New York. Their enthusiastic response led the administration to try a summer program at Grove City College. The first Bible School was held July 22-August 2, 1897;[42] this school was to continue every summer for almost half a century. Bible study classes were held in the morning and afternoon, with popular meetings open to the public held each evening. Outstanding Christian leaders from the United States, Canada, and Great Britain were invited to campus for ten days to instruct and inspire ministers and laymen.[43] Dr. Ketler frequently visited Great Britain in the later years of his administration to hear and invite religious leaders to visit America. The Bible School had the enthusiastic support of J. N. Pew and Samuel Harbison; each year when the conference came to a close, Dr. Ketler would send an identical financial statement to these men, and they divided the deficit equally between themselves.[44] This remarkable school brought a vivifying quality to the cultural climate of western Pennsylvania for many years.

In conjunction with the Bible School, and held during the same ten days, a series of lectures on philosophy was held. The program was designed primarily for the benefit of the students who were studying for a Doctor of Philosophy degree in philosophy or political and social science, although others attended.[45] Grove City awarded the first Doctor of Philosophy degree to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Dodds in 1893.[46] Dr. Borden P. Bowne, Boston University, had charge of this series for several years. About fifty people took part in the School of Philosophy, and an average of 400 people attended the Bible School. Dr. Alexander T. Ormond of Princeton, later President of the College, and Sir William M. Ramsay of Oxford, were frequent lecturers in the School of Philosophy. To help these guests, Dr. Ketler would often set up a complete itinerary so that they could afford to make the trip to Grove City.[47]

Summer school at Grove City College was a large and elaborate program in the early 1900's. Approximately 20 professors taught the regular session, in addition to the teachers brought in for the Bible School, the School of Philosophy, and the School of Pedagogy. Dr. Ketler maintained in 1909, that, "It is the only summer session of college grade in Pennsylvania."[48]

Changes were taking place in the number of courses of study offered by the College. Elocution and physical culture were added in the spring of 1897. Telegraphy and the three year normal scientific course were dropped in 1898. A teachers' or college normal course was introduced in 1898, for normal school graduates and those who wished a college degree in teaching. The four year course of study led to a Bachelor of Philosophy degree, and required no Latin or Greek.[49] College graduates could take advanced work in the School of Pedagogy: a four term course (college year, plus summer school) offered a variety of classes in psychology, methods and history of education, and political science, but evidently did not lead to any degree.

Following the establishment of a Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, in 1902,[50] two years each of French and German met the language requirement for the Bachelor of Science degree. During the summer preceding the student's senior year, he was encouraged to take shop work either in a university, or an approved public works.[51] The College made arrangements for students to complete their program at any one of several technical schools:

> Young men who continue for the first three years in our Engineering work will be permitted to take their fourth

> year at Cornell University or other approved technical school and be graduated with their class from this institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science.[52]

With the turn of the century, came an increased awareness of social problems: "The importance of the home as a social factor is paramount, and the application of science and the scientific method to household management is coming to be regarded as a necessity."[53] For this reason, the College offered a new course of study in domestic science. It included such classes as cooking, laundry work, home sanitation, home nursing, home management, and household accounts.[54]

More and more students were coming to Grove City College to receive college level teacher training as opposed to normal school training. Throughout her history, Grove City College had prided herself on being a leader in preparing superior educators. In 1911, a chair of education was established: "This chair has become necessary under the new School Code and the larger field which the College is facing in the preparing of high grade men and women for public school services."[55] At the same time, the need for preparatory classes was on the decline:

> The wide prevalence of High Schools—good four-year High Schools, is responsible for the change which has taken place in the better equipped young men and women who are coming to the institution and it is a desirable change.[56]

The admissions policy changed as more students came to college having graduated from high school. By 1906, graduates of approved high schools were accepted on certificate.[57] If some of their work was less than that required in the Preparatory Department or of poor quality, the student was expected to make up the work. However, if the student had credits which were considered of college level, these courses would be accepted as completed college work, or advanced placement.

Under pressure from other colleges which offered correspondence study, the Matriculation Committee, in 1904, agreed to accept some first year courses on the condition that these students continued to do well in their Grove City College classes.[58] Later that same year, Dr. Ketler even considered allowing the students to take some of their courses at Grove City as correspondence courses. In a letter to a friend, he wrote: "We have not taken kindly to this method and yet we feel that we are con-

May Day Exercises, 1906

fronted with a condition that will have to be met."[59] He decided against the policy.

During 1909-10, the Faculty revised the course of study and adopted the entrance conditions proposed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. An applicant must be a graduate of a four year high school, or have earned 14 units of high school work with at least six of those units in languages and mathematics.[60]

The problem of finances continued to plague the College. In 1895, the tuition was $40 per year, for three college terms.[61] By 1904, tuition was $60 per year in the literary departments.[62] Obviously, the school was in serious need of a permanent endowment. In 1909, the administration considered applying to the Board of Aid for Colleges of the Presbyterian Church, but decided against such action when they found out that the school would be required to give a mortgage to cover gifts received. Upon the death of Samuel P. Harbison, the College received $25,000 from his estate to be used to establish an endowment fund.[63]

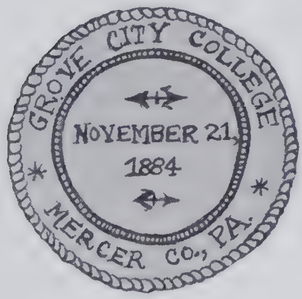
Since its founding, the College had maintained its Christian, but nondenominational, character. Isaac Ketler explained the relationship of the College to the Presbyterian Church:

> No religious test can be required of a member of the Board of Trustees or of a member of the Faculty. The College, however, is in a Presbyterian community and in consequence largely patronized by Presbyterians. The Board of Aid for

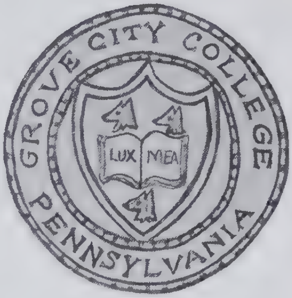
> Colleges of the Presbyterian Church is interested in three classes of colleges: . . . and third, those colleges which by reason of environment are more or less under Presbyterian influence and from which particularly many young men go into the Ministry of that denomination. This last is the only relationship which this College sustains to the Presbyterian denomination.[64]

On June 13, 1911, the Board of Trustees approved a new College seal, which would replace the one that they had been using since the school was legally recognized as a college in 1884.

Change was the way of life at Grove City College in those formative years. As stated in the College *Bulletin*, "The aim of the institution is to meet present demands. It has no traditions from which it is not willing to depart when present day conditions demand it."[65]



College Seal used until 1911.



College Seal adopted June 13, 1911.

At the turn of the century, James McClelland, John Courtney, Frank Hays, and Samuel Dodds, men who had known the College almost from its inception, were still serving on the Faculty. But new people were being added, too.

Miss Lois Cory, later Dean of Women, came from the Royal Conservatory of Dresden to teach voice at Grove City College in the early 1890's. When the College needed a department head in music the following year, she suggested Hermann Poehlmann's name. At that time, he was a professor of piano, member of the Royal Orchestra, and director of the chorus at the Dresden Conservatory of Music. Herr Poehlmann arrived on campus in July, 1893, and stayed as the director of Grove City's Conservatory of Music until his retirement in 1939. His wife, Johanna Christina Poehlmann, came from Germany with him, and took charge of the voice classes until 1900. An opera singer in Germany, she became an understudy to Madame Ernestine SchumannHeink in the Metropolitan Opera in this country. In addition to being a master pianist, Herr Poehlmann did an outstanding job conducting the college orchestra. For years, he directed a Grove City chorus which became well known in northwestern Pennsylvania for high quality oratorio productions. He was also well known for his quick temper. To the alumni of the school, perhaps his greatest contribution was the composition of music for the Grove City College Alma Mater.[66] Gustav Mehner, his good friend at Dresden, came to teach organ and piano at Grove City; together they demanded excellence in the Music Department for many years.[67]

In 1897, a young farm boy returned to his alma mater to spend the rest of his life teaching there. Alva John Calderwood loved to teach. He believed in thorough preparation, and the true, personal, teacher-student relationship which brings out the best qualities in each. Over the 53 years he served the College he taught English, history, education, philosophy, Bible, and mathematics, but his primary love was Latin.

In 1915, he also became Dean of the College and served in that capacity until his death in 1949. Perhaps his greatest contribution as Dean was his consuming and continual interest in people. He was always available, never too busy to listen and help. He knew more of the alumni personally than any other man connected with the College is ever likely to know. No college or community function was complete without him.[68]

> What the fictitious Mr. Chips was to the small group of students in his fictitious boys' school, Dr. Calderwood is to the thousands of men and women who have been and are now students of Grove City College, not in fiction, but in enduring reality—he is eternal—THE DEAN.[69]

Herbert William Harmon taught physics at Grove City College from 1906-1946. He was a perfectionist, both in the classroom and coaching football and baseball. An insatiable desire to experiment led him into many different areas. He was one of the first men in the United States to take X-ray pictures, and he maintained a government weather station on campus for 37 years. But his unique contribution was in the field of radio broadcasting. In 1914, he installed his first radio station, operated in code. "On April 26, 1920, the first scheduled broadcast ever made beamed an address by President Ketler to a banquet of the Rotary Club in New Castle."[70] The College station WSAJ was issued its first license in 1921, and has been in continuous operation ever since. His indefatigable energy, and his demand for accuracy made a profound impression on the Grove City College science curriculum for nearly half a century.

Otto J. Sieplein, newly returned from Bonn University in Germany with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in chemistry, joined the Faculty the same year as Harmon did. To the job of chairman of the Chemistry Department, in 1910, was added the task of Registrar—additional remuneration, \$300.[71] He was a thorough chemist, and a pleasant man. The Sieplein home was well known in Grove City for its warm hospitality. During the typhoid epidemic in town in 1914, Dr. Sieplein spent long hours testing the water supply to discover where the contamination was coming from, and won the admiration of the residents for this service. Upon Dr. Ketler's death in 1913, many of the administrative duties fell on the Registrar's shoulders, and his nineteen year old student, Creig Hoyt, was called back to the school to help teach the chemistry classes. When the doctor ordered his family to move to the warm, southern climate to ease his son's serious illness in 1926, it was with sadness that Grove City bade farewell to an outstanding teacher and gentleman.

There were other changes that affected the Faculty besides changes in the personnel. In 1895, Isaac Ketler was receiving a \$2500 salary, and the three highest paid faculty members earned \$1000. But two years later, some of the instructors were still earning as little as \$360 a year.[72]. One might receive as high as \$150 for teaching the summer term, however.[73]

In a day when fringe benefits were not taken for granted, Dr. Ketler was able to work out some sick leave, pensions, and bonuses for teachers who had served well. Each one seems to differ from the next, no doubt depending on local finances at the particular time involved. For example, when John Courtney was ill, he was paid the difference between his salary and what it cost to hire his substitute.[74] Frank Hays was allowed "one-half of the fees received from the applicants for the Ph.D. degree for his work."[75] James McClelland was granted a two months' vacation with pay when he became ill; later, through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, he was granted an annual pension of $1000 when he was permanently disabled with tuberculosis.[76]

The Trustees expected the faculty and administration to devote their full time to their work:

> The Board claims the entire time of the president and the other members of the faculty during all the college sessions for which they are employed . . . and that no outside work will be permitted to interfere with each one's duties in the class room, that each professor will take his full share of labor in the Sabbath instruction of the students, and his full share of responsibility in guarding the morals of the students in the evenings as well as in the day-time.[77]

All staff members were expected "to maintain the principle and practice of total abstinence."[78]

The item which caused the greatest controversy among faculty members during this period was the question of the school calendar. Over the years, the calendar had changed thus:

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF WEEKS PER TERM[a]

Year	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer
1880-1	13	13	13	
1886-7	13	13	13	6
1894-4	14	12	12	10
1894-5	14	12	12	8
1898-9	13	12	12	8
1906-7	12	12	12	8
1908-9	12	12	12	10

[a] *Catalogues of Grove City College, 1880 through 1908-09.*

In 1908, because of the problem of evaluating an eight weeks' summer credit in relation to the regular term of 12 weeks, the Trustees decided to extend the summer session to 10 weeks. Since club and athletic activities were suspended during summer months, they rationalized that the students could cover the same amount of material as in any of the regular terms. This rationale, along with the loss of two weeks' vacation, angered the faculty. The Trustees resolved,

> That in view of the uncertainty of . . . the faculty not being in harmony with the policy of the College, Dr. Ketler was

> authorized to take any steps that may be necessary to employ or fill the places in faculty that may become vacant by resignation or otherwise.[79]

No one resigned. For the next several years, although the catalogue claimed a ten week summer session, it was shortened "to meet certain local exigencies."[80]

At the Trustees' meeting in April, 1911, Dr. Ketler was authorized for the first time to make written contracts which the Faculty would be required to sign. The summer session was included as part of the regular school year, and a faculty member had to receive special permission from the Trustees if he did not wish to teach during this time. Frank Hays and Samuel Dodds indicated in June that they would leave the College if this system was pressed upon them.[81] In August, the Trustees requested Dodds and Hays to return their contracts and hand in their resignations to take effect at the end of the fall term.[82]

Frank Hays had taught at Grove City College since 1884, Samuel Dodds since 1889. Hundreds of students and friends reacted angrily to the Trustees' decision. A "Hays-Dodds Alumni Testimonial Fund" was created, and the proceeds were given to the men. Both of them accepted teaching positions at the College of Wooster in Ohio, with good recommendations from Dr. Ketler.[83] This was a matter of principle to President Ketler; they disagreed with College policy, and they must go, regardless of years of service and friendship.

Isaac Ketler had handled most of the administration of the College since he first became Principal in 1876. James McClelland administered the school in Ketler's absence, although he is not listed in the catalogue as Vice-President until 1894. After McClelland's death in 1907, James F. Ray was elected to the position of Registrar and Assistant to the President.[84] In 1910, Otto Sieplein relieved him of the student registration. In addition, a resident presided over each of the women's dormitories. At the time of Dr. Ketler's death in 1913, there were 30 members on the faculty; several of these people held part-time administrative positions in addition to teaching.

As the 19th century drew to a close, a number of national factors effected changes in the life of college students. The fights continued over monetary problems, especially the issue of free silver versus gold standard. The country was strongly divided between the imperialistic viewpoint and an isolationist one, especially as concerned Central and South America, and the Pacific area. The Spanish-American War forced citizens to realize that they could not continue to ignore world problems, and helped to speed up the industrialization of our country. Following the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, Theodore Roosevelt dominated the scene in American politics with a youth and energy that inspired young people to take a more active interest in the affairs of State. He attacked such diverse problems as industrial mergers, social evils exposed by the Muckrakers, conservation, interstate commerce, and pure foods. On the college campus, athletics and fraternities were beginning to have a blighting effect on the literary societies. Activities occupied much more of the students' time, whether entertainment, self improvement, or community service.

Dr. Ketler loved the United States, yet his was not an aggressive, outward display of patriotism. He respected America for what it was, but even more for what it might become if education did its work well. To him, the main business of education was to make good citizens, not great scholars. He wanted Grove City College education to be serviceable in the average world, to produce useful men in some practical line of work. Isaac Ketler did not wish to create a gulf between the public schools and higher education by setting his requirements too high. To do this, he knew he must start from a humble beginning and constantly work to raise the standard. "He must take the material at hand, and do the best for it that was consistent with the time and means at his disposal."[85] Although practical in setting his goals, he was "always idealist . . . He was always in front of and in some respects even far ahaed of the national system, and could never be absorbed into it."[86] His ideal was that "the University is the image of democracy, and the true democracy means an educated people."[87] Dr. Ketler felt that education should be spread widely, and that it should be possible for anyone in the United States to secure a good education.

On the Grove City College campus, the first departmental club to be organized was the Schubert Club in 1896. The purpose of the club was to acquaint its members with the best in musical literature, accustom them to appear before an audience, and enliven their interest in music.[88]

Although the athletic field was not constructed until 1895, Grove City College students took part in athletic contests for years before that time on Stewart's field in town. The first recorded intercollegiate game was in 1884, when Grove City defeated Westminster College 4 to 3 in baseball.[89] By 1886, there was enough enthusiasm aroused over local athletics that the first Athletic Association was formed by the students. Baseball was the most popular sport. The team evidently played any opponent, for besides the natural close-by college rivals like Thiel, Slippery Rock, and Westminster, the schedule also lists such teams as Chestnut Ridge (coal mine settlement near town), Butler Times, Sharon Hall Institute, Harrisville, the Butler Y, and the Youngstown Alerts.[90]

For three years, they played Association Football, but gave it up after 1891 as undefeated Mercer County champions. The Athletic Association reorganized in May, 1892, and each student was asked to pay fifty cents dues. That same fall, a regular football team was organized. The players let their hair grow long to protect their heads, as no helmets were worn, and play was rough. Town people encouraged sports, too. One season a local merchant furnished the shoes for the entire team. However, so many people slipped into the games without paying their fifteen cents admission, that a high board fence was built to cut off the view. When the new gym was completed in 1913, the board fence was replaced with a wire one.[91]. By 1897, football had settled down to a fairly predictable seven or eight game season, which usually included Westminster, Geneva, Thiel, Pitt, and Allegheny. Baseball, however, had a much longer session, running up to 18 games, and playing such distant teams as West Virginia University, Hiram, Waynesburg, Indiana Normal, and Ohio Wesleyan. On one occasion in 1900, when the College baseball field was too wet to use, the teams went indoors in the Carnegie Library gymnasium and played basketball instead![92]

Grove City College produced her first basketball team in 1898. The first two years, oil lamps were used for illumination, but by 1900, they were replaced by gas lights.[93]. In the early years, the scores were low—usually not more than 30 points being scored by either team; low ceilings, and steel posts in the middle of the floor tended to slow the game down. It was not unusual to stop the play to render first aid or artificial respiration to players who met those posts head on.

A lone track meet was held against the Erie Y.M.C.A. in 1900, but regular seasons do not seem to have been established until 1904. In 1908, the school was represented in its first intercollegiate tennis meet at Allegheny College.[94].

From the middle of the baseball season in 1911, to the middle of the baseball season in 1912, Grove City College went undefeated in baseball, football, and basketball—a period of one year and one week. Both the football and basketball teams were coached by the mathematics professor, Weir C. Ketler.[95]

Before automobiles and buses were common, a game frequently was called off before it ended, so that the visiting team could catch their homebound train.

Isaac Ketler firmly believed that athletics should maintain a strictly amateur status. The Faculty took action that no Grove City College student could play ball unless he first declared that he had received no financial aid, directly or indirectly, for doing so. In a letter to the Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, in 1906, Ketler states:

> Our boys have all signed a statement that they are receiving no consideration for playing upon our college team. . . . They are also bona-fide students, each one not taking fewer than sixteen hours work a week. Will you let me know if your team has qualified under these rules?[96]

While the men were busy with the newly formed athletic teams, the women students seemed more interested in their living quarters. Judging from the volume of correspondence on the matter, President Ketler ran into difficulty persuading the ladies to move out of their private homes into the new Colonial dormitory. In 1904, he writes:

> I wish to report that the Colonial is meeting all expectations and more. It was quite difficult to get the girls headed towards it. Some I think were afraid of such beautiful surroundings and others imagined that it would curtail their privileges greatly. The latter reason was probably the true one. I instructed Miss March to have no rules but to make it a happy, beautiful home for the girls.[97]

A year later, he assures a worried mother:

> At the Colonial we not only have a scientific housekeeper but a matron or dean who gives her entire time to the care of the girls. There is no possibility of her doing anything

wrong while she is under the care of the dean.[98]

To eliminate the suggestion that the dormitory was a public place, Dr. Ketler advised Dean Arabelle March to have all visitors present calling cards when they were received at the door. In 1906, an irate Ketler addressed the housekeeper of Colonial:

> I just learned last night that the people who came in to banquet at the Colonial disgraced the whole institution by making a public dance palace out of our beautiful home for girls. I do not know who was responsible for this but you and Miss March should have stopped it immediately, if in no other way by turning out the lights.[99]

Nor did Ketler's discipline problems stop with the girls in Colonial. When strong language developed in an argument between a student and an officer in the Military Department, the President advised the officer:

> The language you used, if I have been correctly informed, was off color. You see, dear Captain, that I am superior officer and make the suggestion that each owes the other the amends honorable.[100]

Another time, he sent a boy home from College for excessive profanity. However, he protected his students from the outside world, too. If property damaged by the student belonged to the College, Ketler would not press civil action, but preferred to fine those involved.

Increased student participation made itself evident through the publication of a regular campus newspaper during this period. Webster Club produced the *Webster Journal* from 1889 to 1891, when the first publication of *Grove City Collegian* appeared. This paper continued for several years, and died off in 1894. From 1901 to 1906, the literary societies jointly sponsored its publication. On the front page it lists the officers of the four literary clubs, class officers, and officers for the Schubert Club, Athletic Association and Committee, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Each organization had an elected reporter to *The Collegian* staff. In addition to literary compositions, regular columns appeared for the news of each class and club, athletics, alumni, the death record, local items, and an exchange of news with other college publications. *The Collegian* seems to be a combination of today's student newspaper, student literary publication, and alumni news. It contained about twenty pages of composition, and were financially supported by local commercial advertisements as well as charging 75 cents a year for a student subscription if paid in advance, or $1 at the end of the year. There was too much club politics involved in the editing of *The Collegian,* and it once more went out of existence in 1906. Four years later, when the publication was resurrected, the Faculty chose the staff so as to minimize club jealousy[101]

Insight may be gained into what students were interested in by noting some of the news topics. Philokalian Literary Club debated the topic, "Resolved That Large Colleges are Preferable to Small Colleges." Speedwell chose, "Resolved, That devotion to Fashion is a greater evil than the tobacco habit," as one of their debate topics. Orations were delivered on such topics as: "Our Nation's Trust," "Alaskan Boundary Question," "The New Generation," "The Price of Liberty," "The Negro Problem," "A Fashionable Girl," and "The Care and Culture of Men." Criticism of the literary exercises was honest and to the point. When one embryo orator uttered incoherently, the reporter noted, "we longed to put the politician into the tender hands of our elocution teacher for a term's training."[102]

Student religious work had been assumed by the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., both organized in 1891. Bible and mission study groups met weekly, in addition to regular club meetings. Among the highlights of the year's activities were the morning and evening prayer meetings which were followed by revival services during the Week of Prayer.[103] In 1907, the Board of Trustees contributed $50 toward the expenses of 16 delegates attending the Y.M.C.A. convention in Niagara, New York.[104] Dr. Ketler wrote to a missionary graduate of the school:

> Four of our college graduates are now applying for appointment in the Foreign Field. This will make between forty and fifty from the college here in various places. Just now we are having a great revival. The like of it has scarcely been known here.[105]

Each college day opened with a 45 minute chapel period. After devotions, time was spent discussing current events, history, or the lives of great leaders. Frequently a student would be singled out to quote the moral teaching from the previous day. Visiting speakers often addressed the student body at this time, or commemoration of an historical event was held. Many students gleefully remember one occasion marking the 50th anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter, when a Mr. Junkins had explained that his Bible had stopped a bullet from killing him. Contrary to the belief of the President, the Bible had been in his *hip* pocket. When the laughter died down, the quick witted Ketler remarked, "Well, now, young people, you can see that the Bible can save you coming or going."[106]

Another favorite chapel tale of early students, relates an organized attempt to ridicule the early chapel hour by all students carrying lighted candles to the service. Always quick on his feet, Ketler rose and read the Scripture. Some students seem to remember the parable of the wise and foolish virgins, others the light of the world passage from the Sermon on the Mount, but whatever it was, the President had made his point![107]

Ketler's self-assurance, no doubt, stemmed from his belief in a loving God:

> Are all not parts of one great plan God-centered and sustained? If not, then all's Insane and lifeless at the core, and God's a *name*—an empty symbol of the sad Heart's deepest need![108]

His own life reflected the conviction that "To doubt is to be—lost!"[109] If he ever doubted the validity of his own decisions, he never let the public know it!

Isaac Ketler had an uncanny ability to show up at the right place at the right time. Many are the legends which students relate about being caught "red-handed." One tale concerns a favorite late night sport of the gentlemen students in early Grove City, rolling up the wooden sidewalks after dark. Just as they had finished their work on a long block, Dr. Ketler stepped out from alongside one of the buildings, and supervised the replacement job. On another occasion, when a member of the Junior Class had successfully raised their flag on the third story roof of the Administration Building before dawn, he was surprised to find Ketler taking down his extension ladder from the second story roof. Only when the chagrined junior promised to bring the flag down with him, did Ketler replace the ladder. So seriously did Dr. Ketler take his responsibility to look after the moral well-being of his charges, day and night, that it is easy to understand why the students wondered when he slept.[110]

In addition to being a classroom scholar, the President was an accomplished writer. When his favorite niece, her family, and friends were murdered in 1900 during the Boxer Rebellion in China, he was prevailed upon to record the affair. After months of laborious research, he published *The Tragedy of Paotingfu,*[111] in 1902. In reviewing the book, the student newspaper says:

> The book is not only a biographical sketch of the missionaries who perished at Paotingfu during the terrible Boxer uprising, but is also a faithful description of missionary life. . . . The book will be a permanent addition to the missionary literature of the world.[112]

Dr. Ketler loved poetry, and wrote occasional verse. *The Pilgrims,* an epic poem published in 1910, contains many of these verses. In the introduction, he states that the book is a defense of Calvin's theory of predestination. He believed that the "Pilgrim movement is the greatest epic action of the modern world."[113] The Calvinist Pilgrims, believing that truth is all that matters, fled the oppression of the Old World, and lit the torch of liberty by coming to America. "Men are born to do great deeds, and great deeds made men great!"[114] Only in service did Ketler feel that man finds joy in life. He believed that Calvin was "a star of hope!"[115]

In addition to these two published books, Dr. Ketler had nearly completed a volume on philosophy at the time of his death in 1913. Some of the most accurate reflections of the philosophy of Isaac Ketler may be found in these three works.

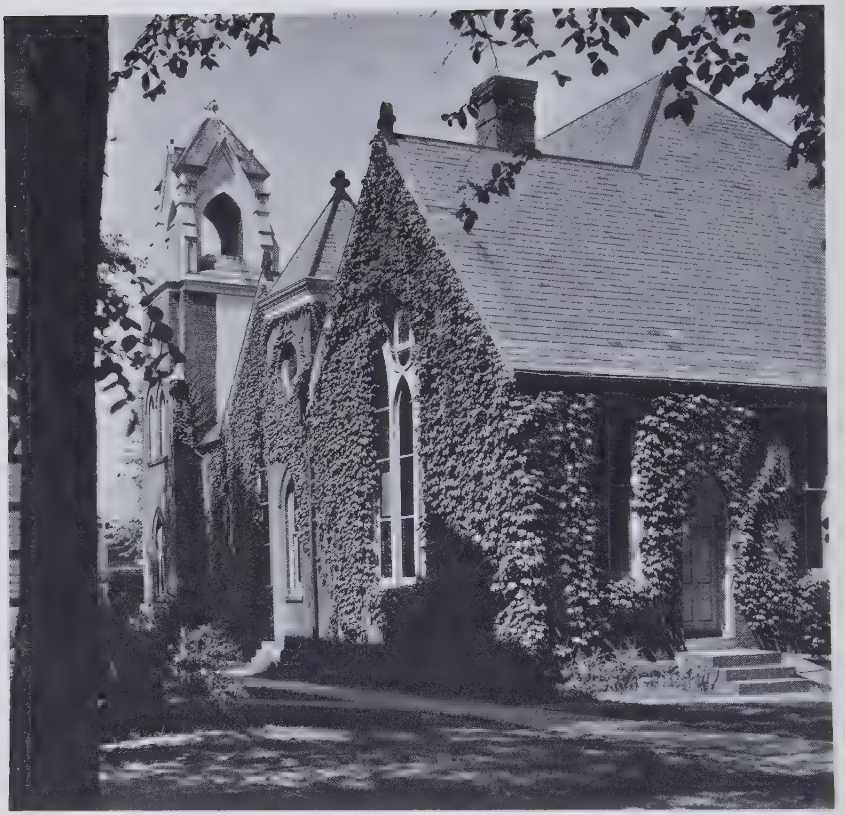
Although Grove City College has never been dominated by well-to-do families, as were many of the older established colleges of the East, the genteel tradition prevailed in the life of her students. The clothing revolution for women which occurred around 1913 had not yet emancipated the female students from their tight corsets and long, heavy skirts. A lady's hair was very long, and neatly coiled upon her head. She was expected to wear a hat for virtually every occasion, including going to town or out for a stroll. Despite her socially required modesty, the college educated woman of the 1890's or early 1900's was still an unsettling phenomenon for many Americans. Men were encouraged to be aggressive and intelligent, but women were expected to cook and sew, and remain silent!

Theodore Roosevelt, young, energetic, and robust, helped to shake Americans out of the Victorian age. College students loved him, and tried to imitate him. He preferred rough contact sports, and the early 1900's reflect this spirit with a rise in Grove City College varsity sports. Men's clothing changed gradually to a more comfortable, casual style; the collars on white shirts were not so stiff, the suits not quite so hot or confining. Until Memorial Hall was dedicated in 1914, the social center for the Grove City male was his eating club. Here he could take off his coat and tie and relax with his friends.

The climax of the school year was the annual graduation festival. For days before, each club held its banquet and separate exercises honoring its graduating members, the Music Department gave their final recital, Class Day was held, and art work was on display in the studio. Baccalaureate was held Sunday evening. The social feature of the week was the reception given the night before commencement by Dr. and Mrs. Ketler in honor of the graduating class. The Faculty, longtailed coats flying, dispensed dishes of ice cream to the crowd. Class reunions were held, and the old class yells could be heard over the din of voices.

On commencement day, people from the surrounding countryside flocked into town early. The local livery stables were crowded with chalk-numbered buggies, and stalls were noisy with fly-netted horses. The blare of "Aus" Black's town band marked the beginning of the procession down the newly sprinkled main street, across the precarious bridge, and into the College Park. Dr. Ketler led his seniors up onto the pine-decked pavilion erected for the occasion, and the program started at 9:30 A.M. Almost every graduate delivered an oration; the 1894 commencement program lists 38 speakers! Following lunch at noon, the program resumed at 1:30 P.M., and concluded late in the afternoon with a play presented by one of the literary clubs. Lemonade and peanut stands did a good business, but there were no amusements for this literary and scholastic occasion.[116]

By the time death ended Isaac Ketler's career in 1913, more than 10,000 young men and women had received all or part of their education at Grove City College. The average attendance for a term was about 350 students, although some 600 different students might attend in any one year. About 250 young men had gone into the Christian ministry from the College; more than 60 men and women had gone into the foreign mission field. "There



Ivy Chapel

are more men and women, graduates of this College, engaged in teaching than from any other college in Pennsylvania."[117] Although the College had an endowment fund of less than $100,000, the real estate value of its property and buildings was approximately $425,000. Under the leadership of such men as Isaac Conrad Ketler and Joseph Newton Pew, the foundation had been well laid for Grove City College. The death of both of these men in less than one year would be a critical blow to the school, but the College would emerge a stronger institution, ready to serve the nation in time of war.

V. PERIOD OF CRISES:
GROVE CITY COLLEGE, 1912-1919

A. Death of Joseph Newton Pew

After Joseph Newton Pew was elected President of the Board of Trustees in 1894, Grove City College became his major philanthropic endeavor. When the Sun Oil Company's Marcus Hook Refinery was built near Philadelphia in 1904, Mr. Pew moved his family to Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. From that time on, much of the financial business of the Trustees was transacted in Philadelphia, and Mr. Pew "spread the word" of Grove City College throughout eastern Pennsylvania. Not long before his death, he wrote Dr. Ketler that "he was more interested in the College than he was in the business enterprises which were taking so much of his strength and time."[1]

Although Mr. Pew wished to see a men's dormitory built, and pledged $25,000 toward its construction, the Trustees decided that a new gymnasium was the most pressing need. Rooms used for physical education in the other buildings were crowded and unsatisfactory to the Athletic Department, and to those holding recitations in adjoining rooms. By June, 1912, F. R. Babcock, building committee chairman, had raised $24,000 toward the building, and construction was started. The completed building contained locker rooms, a swimming pool, baseball cage, athletic offices, basketball floor with a running track in the balcony, a kitchen and study rooms for gymnasium caretakers.[2]

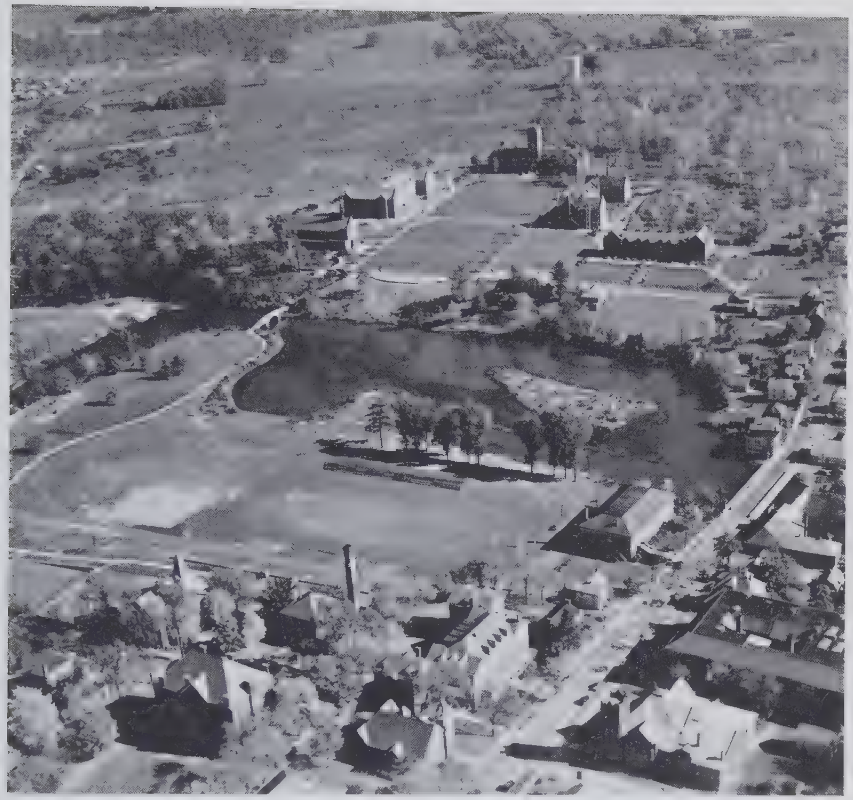
The last year of his life, Mr. Pew suffered from angina pectoris. On October 10, 1912, he was in his office when he was seized by severe heart pain, and shortly afterward, a second attack was fatal. He had believed in hard work, diligence, and fair play. When he made his fortune, he felt part of his responsibility was to share his wealth to help others. In the finest tradition of the American Way, Joseph Newton Pew had risen from a poor farm boy to become one of the business leaders of the country.[3]

Mr. Pew's death did not lessen the interest of the Pew family in Grove City College. At the last commencement which J. N. Pew attended in June, 1912, he expressed the wish, in conversation with Dr. Ketler, that his son J. Howard Pew, and his nephew, John Glenn Pew, be elected as members of the Board of Trustees. He felt it was important for young men to know something other than business. The two men were elected at that June meeting.[4]

John Howard Pew was born in Bradford, Pennsylvania, on January 27, 1882. After graduation from Shadyside Academy in Pittsburgh, he attended Grove City College where he graduated in the Class of 1900. Following further study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he became an engineer for the Sun Oil Company's Marcus Hook Refinery. Here he helped to develop a process for producing quality lubricants from asphaltic crude oil, and became superintendent of that refinery. In 1906, he was named a company vice president, and became president upon his father's death in 1912. When his brother, Joseph Newton Pew, Jr., died in 1963, J. Howard Pew became Chairman of the Board of Sun Oil Company. In 1970, he "retired" to the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee.

In 1907, he married Helen Jennings Thompson; they had 3 adopted children. In addition to his career in the petroleum industry, he devoted much time to promoting and supporting numerous philanthropic undertakings. For over 30 years, he served as President of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the Presbyterian Lay Committee. His work for the Boy Scouts of America earned him the Silver Beaver and Silver Antelope awards. Mr. Pew received numerous citations from the petroleum industry, the Pennsylvania Society's Gold Medal, and Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce's William Penn Award. Mr. Pew became a member of the Board of Trustees of Grove City College in 1912; he served as its President from 1931 until his death in 1971.[5]

Upon the death of J. N. Pew in 1912, Vice President F. R. Babcock became President, although he had only been a trustee for less than three years. Soon after he came onto the Board of Trustees in 1910, he was made chairman of the building committee, and did an outstanding job raising funds for the new gymnasium. Babcock served as President of the Board of Trustees from 1912 until his death in 1927, and also headed every finan-



College Campus, c. 1935

cial campaign of the College during these years. The success of these drives was due, in large measure, to his ability in influencing men with means to aid the College.[6]

B. Death of Isaac Conrad Ketler

For many years, Isaac Ketler had dreamed of a men's dormitory which would start an expansion program on an upper campus. When J. N. Pew died suddenly in October, 1912, his family decided to erect the men's dormitory in his memory. With the approval of Mr. Pew's son, J. Howard Pew, it was decided to build the dormitory on high ground over-looking the existing campus. In the spring of 1913, Isaac persuaded the Board of Trustees to purchase a farm across Wolf Creek which was adjacent to the Lower Campus. Isaac's son, Weir, then a mathematics professor at the College, often accompanied his father as he tramped over the new building site, and caught his enthusiasm for the long range expansion program "up-hill." Isaac explained to a friend one day that "This is a fifty-year program."[7]

Dr. Ketler had been told a year before that he should have his appendix removed. Characteristically, he put it off, feeling that time was precious, and there was so much to be done. The last Sunday in June, 1913, pain became acute, and he correctly diagnosed appendicitis. By the time the operation could be performed, it was too late; no hope could be given for recovery. He remained clear-eyed and conscious to the end. To him, "Death is but the hand which saves us from our silly fears."[8] He called his friends to his side, and dictated messages to other associates, some across the sea. To the Trustees and Faculty, he said, "I commit the interests of the College to the Board of Trustees and the Faculty. It was a labor of love. Let it always stand for the best things."[9] At the very end, he commented: "It is Providence."[10] He had faith in the future of the College, and in his friends on whom he was depending to carry on his life's work. To him, a man's work was his own historic monument. He expressed it, "If he with cunning artist-skill, shall touch . . . the truth . . . will he not also live?"[11] Isaac Conrad Ketler believed that Grove City College was his contribution to God's predestined plan for America.

At the funeral, Dr. W. L. McEwan of Pittsburgh, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, in noting the simplicity of Dr. Ketler's life, explained that it

> made him approachable by all men; it enabled him to understand and to sympathize with the ambitions and the struggles of poor boys and girls who desired to secure an education. . . . The aim of all his services in this college was to make Christian men and women, qualified to do their work in the world; and this school is established on the basis of evangelical religion.[12]

Dr. Robert Calder, College pastor, related a conversation he had with Dr. Ketler just before his death:

> We were speaking of the immense amount of work he had on hand at that time (which he had at all times.) He said: "The reason that I can do it is just simply this—I do the best I know how, and then I do not worry; my philosophy and theology unite in teaching me the sovereign goodness of

God, and I do not worry after I have done my best."[13]

The Board of Directors of Western Theological Seminary in Pittsburgh passed the following resolution of eulogy:

> Dr. Ketler's success in building up the College can be accounted for by his singleness of aim. With Paul he could say, "This one thing I do." He worked and planned and lived for the College because he believed the College would be a strong arm for the upbuilding of the Master's Kingdom.[14]

Sir William M. Ramsay explained Ketler's success with these words:

> Dr. Ketler was far from the error of trying to force his ideal on an unwilling world. He knew well . . . that he had to adapt his College to the needs of the moment and to the opportunities of the people. He knew he must begin on a humble level, and work up to a higher standard.[15]

At the first chapel service after Ketler's death, Dr. Sieplein sounded the keynote that students, faculty, alumni, trustees, and townspeople took to heart: " 'The man dies, but his work goes on.' "[16]

In June, 1913, Dr. Ketler had been authorized by the Board of Trustees to add a Department of Agriculture to the College. In spite of Dr. Ketler's death, the summer school of 1913 included all the work which he had planned—not only the School of Agriculture, but also schools of Pedagogy, Archaeology, Supervision, Bible, Philosophy, as well as the regular academic work of the summer.

On the day of Dr. Ketler's funeral, the Trustees met and appointed an Executive Committee of the Faculty, consisting of Dr. O. J. Sieplein, chairman; Dr. A. J. Calderwood; and Prof. Weir C. Ketler. They were entrusted with the affairs of the institution under the direction of the Board of Trustees.[17]

C. Administration of Alexander T. Ormond

Immediately, the Board of Trustees set out to find a replacement for Dr. Ketler. After considerable searching, a man who already knew Grove City College, and had been a good friend of Ketler's was recommended for the position of President by the summer faculty.[18] On July 25, 1913, Dr. Alexander Thomas Ormond, of Princeton University, was unanimously elected to the presidency, as well as to the chair of philosophy.[19] The Trustees felt confident that their choice was a wise one since Ormond shared Ketler's ideals and aims, and had been closely associated with Dr. Ketler in the work of the Grove City College Bible School and the School of Philosophy each summer, since 1908. Three days later, Ormond accepted the call.[20] Ramsay ventured to say that Ormond "is the man whom he [Ketler] himself probably would have chosen" as his successor, "if he had ventured to hope that the invitation would be accepted."[21]

In coming to Grove City, Dr. Ormond felt he was returning home, for he was a native of western Pennsylvania. He was born

Alexander T. Ormond
President 1913-15

in Punxsutawney on April 26, 1847. After attending Miami University in Ohio for one year, he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Princeton University in 1877, a Master of Arts degree in 1878, and a Doctor of Philosophy in 1880. In 1884, he married Mary Huston, and they had six children. For three years he taught philosophy and history at the University of Minnesota, then returned to teach at Princeton. When he was called to become Grove City College's President, he was chairman of the Philosophy Department at Princeton. During his years there he was a close personal friend of Woodrow Wilson. He was the author of three books: *Basic Concepts in Philosophy,* and *Foundations of Knowledge,* both published in 1900; and *Concepts of Philosophy,* published in 1906. He also wrote numerous articles on philosophical subjects.[22]

Christian ideals continued to characterize the College under Ormond's administration, for religion was vital to him. Robert Calder commented: "The aim of the college under his leadership will be as it has been, not scholarship without character but scholars with character."[23]

President Ormond's inauguration was held on November 15, 1913, in the United Presbyterian Church. As the dignitaries entered the church, the college choir sang "The Processional," written by Isaac Ketler the year before. The Honorable J. M. Galbreath, Judge of Butler County, administered the oath of office, after which Dr. Ormond delivered his inaugural speech.

In his address, Ormond emphasized two facts about Grove City College:

> From the beginning of its history Grove City College has consistently adhered in its policy to two democratic principles. It has been opposed to the growth of social class distinctions. . . . It has been the policy of the College to keep the cost of education to the student down to a figure that can be met by those in moderate circumstances.[24]

In speaking of the role of the dormitories and student government, he was:

> disposed to think that the true policy of college government is one that tends to make itself largely dispensable; a policy that seeks to foster the sense of community in the student body and out of that to develop gradually a code of self government.[25]

He proposed to raise one million dollars to meet the needs of the College: a new recitation building, a college chapel, enlargement of the library, additional classroom instructors, and an increased salary scale. Since the College was committed to the policy of holding tuition down, the only recourse was to substantially increase the endowment.

President Ormond felt that the purpose of the College was to perform in the life of the present, to take on the complexion of its environment and respond in some measure to its dominating interests, and to bring the value of liberal education to bear on the activities of the time. He pointed out that the College had been developed in the midst of a God-fearing and sober people, and responded to that Christian faith by giving Bible study an important place in its curriculum and the administration of the school.[26]

With reference to the teacher training program, President Ormond rejoiced that Grove City College had maintained a close connection with the public schools of the state. He said, "It is safe to say that this college is more largely represented among the teachers and managers of our schools than any other college of double its size, in the state.[27]

He saw the School of Agriculture as a fine example of seeking to meet the needs of the area farmers, and the engineering courses the industrial demands. Dr. Ormond wanted to update and expand the Engineering Department.

In closing his address, Dr. Ormond said that the purpose of his administration was to keep it worthy of the faith in which it was founded and brought to its present condition. "In order to be true to the spirit of the past, we must not stand still in the present."[28]

President Woodrow Wilson congratulated his friend:

> In my opinion there is no finer man in the country than Alexander T. Ormond, a man of pure conscience, extraordinary intellectual power, and a character as lovable as it is simple and sound and transparent.[29]

Dr. Ormond was a corpulent, jovial, gentleman in poor health. He was a diabetic at a time before any medical control had been discovered for the disease, and ate heavily. His wife was dead, and only his daughter, Margaret, was still living with him. Since it would have been difficult for him to establish and maintain a home in Grove City, he and Margaret lived in an apartment in Colonial dormitory, and ate their meals with the girls in the dining hall.[30]

Although Dr. Ormond's term of office was relatively short, terminated by his death in 1915, many important changes were made during his administration. One of his first undertakings was to raise one million dollars for the College. At the Trustees' meeting in January, 1914, they resolved to raise an endowment fund of $500,000, and to raise an additional $500,000 for the immediate needs of developing the school. The office of Assistant to the President was created at this meeting to help relieve some of the administrative strain on the President.[31]

To encourage school spirit among the student body, and to promote the loyalty of the alumni, Dr. Hermann Poehlmann, chairman of the Music Department, compiled *Songs of Grove City College* which was published in 1913.[32] It contained about 175 songs, including many of the student and academic songs from the United States and several foreign countries, national and patriotic airs, and numerous Grove City College songs: club songs, the Alma Mater, fight songs, College hymns, and nonsense songs. Although this was a cloth bound book, it was offered for sale to students and alumni for only $1.00, due to contributions of friends of the school. Dr. Ormond felt, "There is nothing that will bind the students and Alumni together better than a book of college songs."[33] This book was used to start a new tradition: the Friday morning sings. During the chapel hour every Friday, students participated in a half hour of singing popular songs. Soon a quartet of college men was formed to lead the singing; later, a glee club replaced the quartet.

In August, 1913, Creig S. Hoyt was hired to relieve Dr. Sieplein of his work in the chemistry laboratory; this would enable him to devote more of his time to the duties of Registrar. Hoyt had just graduated from Grove City College that June. He taught chemistry at the College until his death in 1957; at that time he was chairman of the Chemistry Department and Dean of the College, too.

Having just come from Princeton where public relations was an important part of college life, Dr. Ormond realized the importance of good publicity. During the fall term of 1913, he established a news board of faculty and student members, and charged them with the responsibility of publicizing the College affairs. The faculty members of this committee censored the student publications, and supervised their finances.[34] Soon after the board was established, Professor Leroy Lawther reported that nightletters sent to the Pittsburgh newspapers were being published.[35]

Academic standards and curriculum were substantially changed under Ormond's administration. A student was not permitted to take more than 15 hours of work per term, unless he had all "A" and "B" grades. Honor students were permitted to take up to 20 hours. All courses in the College curriculum were renumbered according to the following scheme: all preparatory studies were numbered 1-10, freshman studies 10-19, sophomore studies 20-29, junior studies 30-39, senior studies 40-49, and graduate studies above 50. No student was allowed to take classes rated more than one year in advance of his class standing. A faculty committee was formed to provide for the reorganization of the College courses of study and the entrance requirements.

In the winter term of 1913-14, the College established the Department of Physical Education and Medical Inspection. A year later the Faculty adopted a plan whereby gymnasium work was optional to young men providing that they took part in some sort of athletic exercise each term.

A Revision Committee was appointed in 1914, and they restudied the curriculum, and recommended spelling out required courses for each degree offered: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy.[36] The Faculty resolved to discontinue the Bachelor of Philosophy degree after 1916, and to substitute the Bachelor of Literature degree.

At that point in the life of the College, the Faculty was required to take action on practically everything: approving dates for literary club dramatic presentations, permitting the basketball team to play their games at home, approving the casts for plays, acting on student requests for class schedule changes.[37]

Dr. Ormond announced in April, 1914, his appointment of Weir C. Ketler, professor of mathematics and son of Isaac Ketler, to the position of Assistant to the President. In 1915, the Trustees approved his recommendation that A. J. Calderwood, professor of Latin, be elected Dean of the Faculty.

In the spring of 1914, the College created a School of Agriculture and announced that several courses would be offered in June, free of charge to anyone in the area:

> Grove City College aims to serve the community in which it is located and to meet the demands of those who attend it as students. There has been a growing feeling in favor of special training along Agricultural lines.[38]

One of the highlights of the summer of 1914 was a visit to Grove City by Dr. Martin Brumbaugh, the Governor-elect of Pennsylvania. As a member of the College and University Council for 15 years, he said they rated Grove City College "A-1." Moreover, he commented that the College "has sent more of its graduates into the profession of teaching than any other similar institution in the State."[39]

A radical change was made in the character of the student newspaper, *The Collegian,* in the fall of 1914. Formerly, it had been a monthly magazine, emphasizing the literary aspect. At this time, the paper was changed to a weekly newspaper featuring official College news, both from the students and the Faculty; reports on athletics; and occasionally literary articles.[40]

Until the opening of Memorial Hall in 1914, all male students had roomed and boarded in town. With one exception, there was no fraternity or sorority activity on campus yet, but the boarding clubs played a similar role. The names of the clubs varied from year to year, depending on which of the town women advertised their desire to feed the boys, but for several years the yearbook pictured approximately ten clubs. With the opening of Memorial Hall, all men who lived in the dormitory were also required to board there as well.[41] This administrative policy caused resentment among the students, but the Faculty did approve the principle of student self-government among the men with the election of a nine man House Committee. A matron was put in charge of the building, and under her supervision were placed two cooks, a janitor, and a dishwasher. The care of the boilers, waiting on tables, and other building work was assigned to boys working their way through college.[42]

In 1914, the Athletic Association of Grove City College was formed. It was composed of three students, two alumni, and two faculty members. They were given the responsibility of direct management of athletic activities. Funds consisted of one dollar per term per student set apart from tuition, plus game receipts, and any other sources.[43]

Within a year after Dr. Ormond announced that plans were being made to raise one million dollars, the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees decided unanimously to postpone the campaign:

> The Finance Committee was not in favor of starting an active campaign for endowment at the present time . . . [and] plans should be made to start a campaign for state aid . . . It was the consensus of opinion of those present that in case the state should attach any unusual condition to a grant to the College that the matter should be acted upon finally either by the Finance Committee or the Board of Trustees.[44]

Memorial Hall was dedicated on November 21, 1914, also celebrated as Charter Day, marking the 30th anniversary of the College charter. At the Alumni Luncheon, it was unanimously decided that the fund which had been raised to honor Dr. Ketler would be known as "The Isaac C. Ketler Memorial Foundation." It was specified that the income from the fund was to be used "for general college purposes as shall be hereafter determined.[45]

Still another crisis beset the College and community in 1914 — a typhoid fever epidemic. The town had always been very proud of the purity of its water supply. When the outbreak of sickness occurred, the engineers from the State Board of Health took charge of the situation and instructed residents to take precautions by boiling all water before using it. Dr. Otto Sieplein worked closely with the engineers, testing water samples, trying to find the source of contamination. Finally, they found that one of the well casings near the creek was defective, and surface water was contaminating the well. The well was cut off, and the entire system was subsequently renovated. The enrollment of the spring term dropped from about 400 to 300, due to the epidemic. Perhaps the most lasting result of the epidemic was that the town realized its need for a modern hospital, and went to work raising the money to build one.

At this time, the alumni were only loosely organized. Those living in the Pittsburgh area had been holding alumni meetings occasionally since the early 1900's. In 1910, "the Alumni through the Pittsburgh Association are requested to nominate two of their members to act as Trustees of Grove City College."[46] In June of 1913, The Alumni Association was formed with annual dues of 50 cents, or a life membership of $10.[47] At the June meeting in 1915, the Board of Trustees requested that three

Memorial Hall. Built 1914.

Student room, Memorial Hall, c. 1930.

alumni members be elected to serve for three year terms.[48]

At that June meeting, a special committee of the Trustees headed by J. Howard Pew, recommended changing the four term system to a two and one half semester system.[49] The Faculty had previously passed a resolution favoring a semester plan.[50] The committee did not successfully persuade the Trustees of the advisability of the new schedule, for the school calendar was not changed to the semester plan until the fall of 1926.[51]

After carefully considering the financial condition of the College with Weir Ketler, the Trustees became convinced that the services of seven faculty members could be dispensed with, "without in any way affecting the high standard of the work being done at the present time."[52] All seven teachers offered to resign. This cut in the staff reduced the number of faculty to the same as existed in 1913, and saved the College $6765.[53]

Another administrative change which Dr. Ormond made was to organize the Faculty into the following committees: Advisory and Matriculation, Course of Study, Discipline, Absences and Exams, Athletics, Intercollegiate Debate, Library, Publicity, and Publications.[54]

Another crisis in this period in the history of the College came during the Christmas vacation of 1915. On December 18, 1915, on his way to visit a brother in Elderton, Pennsylvania, Dr. Ormond became very ill, and stopped at a farmhouse for help. Shortly after entering the house, Alexander T. Ormond died. The news of his death, especially following so quickly after those of J. N. Pew and Isaac Ketler, was a terrific shock to all those connected with the College. Funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church in Grove City, after which the body was taken to Princeton, N. J. for burial.[55] When the students returned to campus on January 16, 1916, a memorial service was held in chapel. Weir Ketler said of Dr. Ormond:

> It would be impossible for me . . . to give any adequate appreciation of the work and character of our late President. Suffice it to say that he did more in his short term of office to inspire the members of the Faculty with whom he worked and to organize that body than I personally believed it possible for any man to accomplish.[56]

Grove City College lost a very able leader for the third time in as many years. Dr. Ormond's great experience, wise judgment, and thorough knowledge of educational problems enabled him to bring about many needed changes at Grove City College which strengthened the College to meet the needs of the future.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 20, 1915, Professor Weir C. Ketler was appointed acting President "with the full duties and powers of the office of President until the Board shall take action to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Ormond."[57]

D. Early Administration of Weir C. Ketler

"Le Roi Est Mort! Vive Le Roi!"

"The King's no more! Hail, King!" The storied cry
That evermore adown the years hath rung
Our Alma Mater lately heard. No tongue
Her grief may utter; none her job deny
When gleaming gladness lit her sunless sky
And royal mantle upon him was flung,
Her crowned Prince who, from the Founder sprung,
Most worthily the throne should glorify.
O lov'd young Ruler! Through the years to be
May rich achievement on thy reign await!
Thine Alma Mater's sons and daughters, we
Thy coronation gladly celebrate.
Our lives, our work to Her, this Book to thee
In loyalty and love we dedicate. M. B.[58]

This yearbook dedication of 1917 suggests the enthusiasm which met the inauguration of Weir C. Ketler as President of Grove City College. He was a product of the College, a familiar and beloved professor and coach—feared by few people and respected highly by most.

Weir Carlyle Ketler was born March 14, 1889, the second of four sons of Isaac Conrad and Matilda Gilson Ketler. He attended Grove City public schools, and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Grove City College in 1908. After a year as an instructor at the College, he went to Yale University where he graduated in the highest honor group with a second Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910. From 1911 to 1913, he taught history and economics, and coached basketball at Grove City College. Following her June graduation from the school, Weir married one of his former pupils, Ellen Bell, on August 26, 1914. They had four children: Eleanor, now Mrs. R. Heath Larry, wife of a vice chairman of United States Steel; George, business manager of the State School at Polk, Pennsylvania; W. Richard, who died

Weir C. Ketler
President 1916-56

after service in World War II; and David, a lawyer in Grove City.[59]

Upon the death of his father, Isaac Ketler, the Board of Trustees named Weir to the Executive Committee of the Faculty to administer the school until the new President could assume office. Dr. Ormond quickly recognized his ability, as he related to the President of the Board, " 'Do you know, Mr. Babcock, I find in Weir Ketler great possibilities. He is a remarkable young man and in recognition thereof, I have made him Secretary to the Faculty.' "[60] In April, 1914, Ormond appointed him Assistant to the President. At a special Trustees' meeting after Ormond's death, Ketler was named Acting-President. On June 13, 1916, the Board of Trustees unanimously elected him President of the Faculty.[61] Weir Ketler was only 27 years of age.

The student newspaper hailed his election:

> Professor Weir C. Ketler was elected President of our college at the Trustee meeting, last Tuesday. The action of the board is none the less gratifying in that it was expected. No choice so universally and enthusiastically satisfactory could possibly have been made. A thorough scholar, an effective and inspiring teacher, an administrator of proved ability, he has an intimate knowledge of the traditions, purposes, problems and personnel of the college that fits him as no one else could be fitted for the responsibilities and the peculiar opportunities of his not unfamiliar duties.
>
> He has the loyalty and affection of students and faculty, and the confidence and regard of alumni and the earnest and cordial support of the community.[62]

The College that Weir Ketler inherited consisted of over fifty acres of land, nine buildings, and a plant valued at more than $700,000.[63] The Faculty numbered 29: six had no baccalaureate degree, six had only a baccalaureate degree, seven had master's degrees, and nine had doctor's degrees—four of these were from Grove City College.[64] In 1915-16, 1019 students attended the College: 515 attended the School of Pedagogy, 138 were preparatory or special students, and 150 were in the Music Department, many taking only weekly or twice a week lessons.[65]

The country was changing, and so was the school. Students were becoming more involved in extracurricular activities. The four literary clubs still formed the basis of campus social life, but other activities were encroaching on their ascendancy. The Pan Sophic fraternity was formed in 1911, and the Adelphikos in 1913. In 1917, the Delta Iota Kappa fraternity was organized, and the Sigma Sigma Sigma sorority was started. These organizations were secret, as the administration did not approve of such activities, and if reference was made to them, it was to the new "clubs."

The religious organizations were strong. The Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. met regularly for Bible study, Sunday School, missionary study, and taught Sunday School at Pennsylvania George Junior Republic, a correctional institution for young people at the edge of Grove City. Walter Rauschenbusch's "Social Gospel" was reflected in this type of social action activity among Grove City College students. The Ministers' Student League, organized by Isaac Ketler in 1912 to encourage men to enter the Gospel ministry, was renamed the Cleric Club in 1916.[66]

The national Home Missions Council established the idea of noncompetitive missionary activity in the United States in 1908. In response to added emphasis of the church on missions, the Student Volunteer Association of Western Pennsylvania was organized. Grove City College had had a Student Volunteer Band since 1892, organized to encourage missionary careers; in 1915, they hosted a conference for the western Pennsylvania group.[67]

Chapel was the daily meeting of all students on campus, and played an important part in campus life. After the return from Christmas vacation in 1916, the first chapel was a memorial service honoring Dr. Ormond. On February 3, following a dynamic speech by Coach Harmon, the students voted to abolish smoking on campus.[68] The Faculty needed occasional reminders of their obligations concerning chapel, too. In 1916, Ketler found it necessary to call attention to the "by-laws in regard to the attendance of the Faculty at the chapel services both on Sundays and on weekdays."[69]

That same day, he had recommended to the Trustees that the College pastor be relieved of the responsibility to preach for Sunday chapel:

> I would further recommend that the college provide some honorarium whereby ministers could be invited in to preach to the students . . . It is most important to keep the ministry in Western Pennsylvania in close touch with the work and ideals of the College.[70]

In 1917, the Sunday chapel hour was changed from eleven o'clock in the morning to 3:30 P.M.

Occasionally, students used chapel to simply "let off steam." For a number of years, the last Friday chapel before Easter was celebrated with a "fashion show" put on by the male students' Easter Bonnet Co-operative Society. The boys wore outlandishly decorated "hats" to chapel, festooned with such items as dishpans, brooms, mops, tin cans, and wastebaskets. In the 1917 *Ouija*, the purposes of the organization are listed:

> First to show the other sex the folly of expensive framing and to demonstrate safe and sane methods of trimming; secondly, to set the afore-mentioned persons a good example of how to appear in public, and in chapel especially, with their Easter paraphernalia, without any self conscious feeling or jealous scrutiny of the neighboring scenery; lastly, to exhort the feminine element to reduce the high cost of living, by using the everyday things of life for trimmings, and to encourage the efforts of the young men along matrimonial lines by removing visions of future bills for millinery.[71]

"Easter Parade", c. 1899

Perhaps in conjunction with the Presidential elections, the Intercollegiate Prohibitionist League reorganized in the fall of 1916. National sentiment was running high for a constitutional amendment for prohibition. It was passed on December 18, 1918, and remained in effect until 1933. The campus League campaigned hard against intoxicating beverages, and their harmful effects on college students.[72]

Class spirit continued to be strong. The annual tug-of-war across the lagoon of Wolf Creek between the freshman and sophomore classes was a well attended fall tradition. Late in the winter, the juniors could be seen on campus sporting sweaters and caps with their class year conspicuously sewn in place. Flag-raising contests produced quick excitement between classes. Each class chose not only colors and a motto, but wrote class cheers, yells, and sometimes class songs. Class elections were hotly contested as the most prized recognition in a day of limited student government.

In spite of the growth of extracurricular activities, the Faculty still held the students under quite strict regulations. In February of 1916, the Faculty approved the recommendation of the social activities committee that

> in no week should there be more than two functions besides regular Club meetings, which should keep the students out after 8:00 P.M., and that these functions be confined to Friday and Saturday evenings as far as possible.[73]

One month later, the Faculty ruled that a student should not take more than one major part per year in plays.[74]

After the war was over, many of the college men were veterans returned from active duty. Since they were older and more independent, they wanted more responsibility in running their own affairs on campus. In 1919, the President was approached by the students concerning the formation of a student council, which would "represent the various organizations in the College and would act to a certain extent as a governing body and also as a medium of communication between the students and the faculty.[75]. Ketler suggested calling a meeting for the formation of the organization, but nothing concrete came about until 1925.

Following the establishment of a two year secretarial course and a Department of Commerce, the Faculty approved the formation of a collegiate commercial club. Over the years, the claim has been made that it "was the first college commerce club in the United States."[76]

Aluminum was new on the American market, and every housewife dreamed of owning a set of aluminum cookware. In response to this demand, college students were recruited to sell Wear-Ever aluminum products during the summer to finance their college educations. In 1917, a Wear-Ever Club appeared on campus. Membership was open to those who had worked for Wear-Ever the previous summer.

Weir Ketler recognized that one of the priority items of his administration should be to foster a wholesome spirit among students and Faculty. In 1916, the Faculty hosted a Halloween masquerade party for the students.[77] From the founding of the College, the importance of good teaching has been stressed rather than research and publication. In April, 1917, Ketler suggested that the Faculty "go into a committee of the whole to discuss teaching methods. He also urged visiting each other's classes."[78]

Weir Ketler believed in the dignity of man, and strongly disliked the traditional Freshman "hazing" which took place every fall. After repeated chapel talks on the subject, in October, 1917, Ketler reported to the Faculty, actions of the discipline committee concerning this matter. Twenty students were suspended who had taken part in hazing activities. The student body showed strong dissatisfaction with the decision, but the students were not readmitted for several weeks.[79]

Intermittently, the Faculty would vote to permit seniors with passing grades to be excused from taking examinations; those who were not passing, would be required to take them.[80] Sometimes this "senior vacation" was voted down at the end of the term.

Pancho Villa, the Mexican rebel leader who opposed the Mexican President Carranza, made raids into Texas and New Mexico, and was responsible for a number of American deaths in the spring of 1916. A number of the Grove City College students who were members of Company M of the 16th regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania were called into active duty during the Mexican Border Campaign of that year. They were camped at El Paso, Texas, and the 1917 yearbook contains many candid pictures of the gallant lads in their uniforms.[81] Many of these same students, upon return to campus, were active in arousing a preparedness spirit on campus prior to the United States entering the war in Europe.

Although the military training program had been dropped from the curriculum of the College in 1912, largely due to lack of government staff to operate the program, some staff members still felt that the military training was of great benefit to students and to the American citizenry. In June, 1916, the Board of Trustees approved the re-establishment of a Military Department.[82] By 1917, Ketler was able to report to the Trustees:

> Some progress has been made in our attempt to secure a Department of Military Science and Tactics . . . we have been assured by the War Department that we shall be able to put this work into operation on or about the first of April.[83]

The 1917 *Ouija* mentions several chapel speeches by President Ketler on the subject of military training, in those months leading up to the American declaration of war. In March, the Faculty went on record concerning their attitude toward United States involvement:

> We as a Faculty express to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, our hearty sympathy and pledge our thorough-going support in whatever measures he may deem it advisable to take in the present crisis and that we express our hope that when he deem it best he may strike swift and hard.[84]

President Wilson asked for a declaration of war on Germany on April 6, 1917. Three days later, the Faculty resolved:

> To recommend to the Board of Trustees that all students within two terms of graduation who are called to the colors should be granted their degrees . . . All other students called away for military service shall be considered as completing this term's work.[85]

President Ketler considered a training corps "desirable but not feasible, unless the War Department furnished the equipment."[86] The Faculty, therefore, decided to ask the male students to form a voluntary organization which would not carry enlistment with it, but would get them in condition should they be called. That same month, a military organization was formed under the direction of Weir Ketler, A. J. Calderwood, H. O. White, and other faculty and local National Guard members. The first day, over 100 men assembled for roll call, and continued drilling for one hour, four times a week.[87]

During May, the Faculty discussed the possibility of making special arrangements for students to work on farms or in factories. Instead, they resolved to help the student who volunteered for the Army of the Commissary:

> Granting the same standing to students who volunteer for the Army of the Commissary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as was granted to volunteers for the military service. It was ruled that credits be allowed on the presentation of honorable discharge.[88]

In compliance with the Federal government's request that colleges and universities be kept open and operational, Grove City College strived to move ahead. Students who went to officer training camps or into military service were not penalized, and they were assured that their position in the College would not be endangered; however, the College did not encourage any student to go into active service. Ketler felt that decision should be made by the individual.[89]

The summer term of 1917 proceeded as usual, although "Edinboro Normal will not run a Summer Term, on account of the war situation and lack of appropriation."[90] The number of students was down somewhat. In the School of Pedagogy, the largest summer program, 395 students attended in 1917[91], as compared to 515 in 1916.[92]

The College had entered into negotiations early in 1916 with the War Department to establish a unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps[93] on campus. The school made formal application for a unit and was visited in the fall of 1916 by the War Department. Due to a shortage of officers at the time, the establishment of the unit was postponed until spring. By then, the United States was at war with Germany, and the promised government aid could not be secured. The Board of Trustees decided that, "the young men of the College ought to have the benefit of military training,"[94] and, at the expense of the College, they established a Department of Military Science and Tactics. Major J. G. N. Mitchell was hired to instruct the battalion. "Training rifles of the most approved pattern were furnished the College through the generosity of the Pew Estate."[95] By October, Major Mitchell reported that the "military department is recognized by the war department and that the insignia G. C. G. is to be officially used."[96] All male students were required to take part in the training unless physically disabled, and uniforms modeled after the regulation army uniforms were bought by the students.

The war caused appalling problems in male enrollment at Grove City College. During the academic year 1915-16, there were 217 full time men attending the College;[97] during the academic year 1917-18, there were 90.[98] Costs were up and the income was down. Ketler opposed closing the College down for the duration of the war, because of the difficulty of getting the Faculty back together again. He did not want to cut back the number of faculty members, since so many departments had only one member, and it would be difficult to find teachers to teach in several departments. In his annual report to the Board of Trustees in 1918, he recommended that the College stay open, and try to meet operational expenses, keeping the deficit to a minimum.[99]

During the academic year 1917-18, the women's attendance was practically normal. Students raised funds for Armenian and Syrian Relief, for the Y.M.C.A., and the Red Cross. A pageant in May, raised $150 for the Red Cross alone. Students and Faculty subscribed to Liberty Loans, and an active campaign was carried out for Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps.[100]

In the spring of 1918, the Secretary of War announced to the College that they would establish military training on campus. All men above the age of 18 would be enrolled in the reserve, but would not be called into active service until they reached 21. Military uniforms and training would be furnished at the expense of the government, but no further monetary assistance would be forthcoming.[101]

In August, the draft law was changed, and the proposed plan was completely revised:

> The Students Army Training Corps announced that the young men who enrolled under the new plan would be considered privates in the army, would be housed, clothed, and subsisted at the expense of the Government and would receive a private's pay of $30.00 a month. The War Department planned to call all men within the draft ages into service before the close of the current school year and ordered that these men should be given intensive courses in subjects which would be of distinct military value.[102]

The fall term opened with 234 enlisted men engaged in an effort to prepare themselves as officer candidates for specialized service. Furniture other than beds was moved out of Memorial Hall, and 176 boys were housed in the dormitory, the others living in town. Captain Otto Kinkledey was the commanding officer in charge of the Students Army Training Corps. By the end of October, with the co-operation of the College administration, all the men were inducted and schedules for the classes, drill, and supervised study were running smoothly. On November 11, 1918, the armistice was signed, and on December 12, the Students' Army Training Corps was demobilized at Grove City College.[103]

> The life of the Student Army Training Corps was only long enough to show the immense possibilities inherent in the plan and there is no doubt that if the emergency had continued longer the Students Army Training Corps would have fully justified the efforts to bring it into existence.[104]

Almost coincident with the demobilization of this military unit, the College requested the establishment of a Reserve Officers Training Corps. Since the War Department had approved the College for such a unit in 1916, President Ketler was able to report "that the College would be placed immediately after the 150 colleges now on the list for R.O.T.C."[105] The unit was organized the spring of 1919, and the government furnished uniforms and equipment for the men. An inspector from the General Staff reported:

> that the College was a model college of its class, that the unit had a better spirit and was better trained than any unit he had visited, and that the college grounds, buildings, and equipment were better adapted for such a unit than those of any institution he had visited.[106]

One hour's credit was granted for military drill, and another hour's credit might be granted for a course in military theory.[107]

In 1919, Dr. Ketler reported on the R.O.T.C. program:

> The results of this work are most gratifying and especially in view of the fact that it has been found very difficult in all colleges in the country to establish such units this year. There is an inevitable prejudice against all things military at this time and a number of institutions have found it impossible to attempt the organization of such a unit.[108]

Although seniors were not required to take R.O.T.C., they accepted the responsibility of organizing the military work:

> Every man in the Senior class without exception volunteered

The College Gymnasium. Built 1913.

> to take work and in so doing set a precedent for the other classes. Many of them had been officers in the U. S. Army during the War or had extensive military experience. This fact naturally aided in securing the excellent results that were obtained.[109]

The following year, a growing antipathy to military training developed in the student body. Many of the freshmen and sophomores, who were required to take the work, had served in active duty during the war. The professor, Col. W. A. Castle, was ordered into foreign service in the middle of the fall term in 1919, and his replacement did not arrive until the winter term. Captain George Edwards suggested forming a cavalry unit on campus, but careful investigation found that the program would be very expensive for the College. By the spring term, 1920, they were not able to maintain a unit of sufficient size to meet government requirements. The Faculty took action in April to discontinue the R.O.T.C. work.[110] As Ketler explained in his annual report:

> It was felt it would be better for us to ask to have the unit withdrawn and to try to leave conditions in such shape that, should the College in the future decide to have military work reestablished the way would be open.[111]

The College asked for the immediate withdrawal of the unit, and shortly after the opening of the spring term of 1920, the government complied.

Ketler further commented: "With the abolition of the military training unit at the College we are planning to put more stress on athletics, both intercollegiate and intramural."[112] The Board of Trustees approved the action of the Faculty in discontinuing the Military Department, [113] and no further courses were offered in this area until the outbreak of World War II.

Several changes took place in the summer school program during this period. When Ketler became Acting President, conditions were very crowded as far as classroom space was concerned. Far more students attended summer sessions than any other term of the year. It was during the summer, therefore, that the crowding was felt the most. Ketler reported to the Trustees:

> It is very difficult to find adequate facilities to carry on the present academic work of the College . . . We are able to carry on our summer work only through the generosity of the School Board of the town which affords us the use of the new high school building.[114]

In this same report, the President suggested inviting public school men to the campus for a summer conference, as "it would be most advantageous to the College to keep the school men in Pennsylvania in close touch with their work."[115] The Trustees authorized him to invite superintendents and principals to a conference, and provide entertainment at the expense of the College. About 40 persons attended the conference held July 12-14, 1916. Perhaps as a result of this meeting, Ketler announced an addition of a course in problems of supervision and school management to the summer school curriculum for 1917.[116]

"The Summer Term of 1916 was in many, if not in all respects, the best Summer Term the College has maintained."[117] There were 726 students enrolled. A course in folk dancing and play ground work was offered for the first time, and met with such enthusiasm that it was decided to strengthen that course, as well as one in school art, and nature study.[118]

The summer program for teachers was divided into two separate schools:

> The Six Weeks Term [called the School of Pedagogy] is designed primarily for teachers in the more elementary grades . . . in the Nine Weeks Term the courses . . . are pri-

> marily college courses. It is designed for teachers in high schools as well as for those who wish to complete their college courses in less than the required four years or who have conditions to make up.[119]

The School of Pedagogy reached its peak attendance in 1916, with 515 students.[120] In 1917, with the country at war, attendance fell to 395.[121] One year later, there were 285 students present.[122]

In addition to those problems caused by the war, other factors were involved in the decline in Grove City summer attendance. By 1918, the normal schools were opening their doors to the elementary school teachers in the summer:

> The normal schools do not charge tuition and are endeavoring to practically cover the work that the College has covered in the past. It may make it necessary for us to discontinue to some degree at least the specialized work we have offered to teachers.[123]

Ketler further commented that the school had succeeded only as it met the needs of the public:

> It has been the characteristic of this College that, throughout its history, it has endeavored to serve the public. I think its success in no small degree can be traced to this fact. It was the first College in the State to open its doors in the summer to students and its contribution to the welfare of the State through this summer program can hardly be estimated.[124]

The Grove City Bible School continued to hold its sessions throughout the war virtually unchanged. Missionaries from such distant places as Korea, China, Africa, India and Egypt spoke to the ministers and laymen who gathered each August. The catalogue of 1917-18 is the last one which mentions a separate faculty for the graduate work in Philosophy, although Doctor of Philosophy degrees continued to be awarded until 1919.

The major problem which plagued Ketler was a financial one. The Synod of Pennsylvania of the Presbyterian Church recommended the establishment of an endowed Bible chair at Grove City College in 1915.[125] In 1917, the total endowment of the College was approximately $190,000. In January, the Trustees resolved to raise the endowment to $400,000.[126]

That May, the estate of Samuel B. Harbison, a trustee of the College for more than twenty years, left $25,000 to the College

Board of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the net income of which would go to the College if it fulfilled the following conditions:

> . . . be under Presbyterian approval . . . Shall cause the Bible to be systematically taught to every regularly enrolled student attending such institution as a part of the regular curriculum required for graduation . . . teachers [of Bible] shall be members in good and regular standing of evangelical churches . . . [127]

The College Board added several thousand dollars to the endowment fund, and the new Bible chair was named the Samuel P. Harbison Chair of Bible "in recognition of the splendid work begun by him and carried on so magnificently by his Estate."[128] In August, 1918, a deed of trust was accepted between the College Board and the College, stating Grove City would receive an annual income of $5000 toward the endowment of the Bible chair.[129]

The war years were years of extensive financial loss to the College. The price of food for students in the dormitories necessitated an increase in cost of board and room from $69 to $78 a term in 1917,[130] and $90 to $99 a term in 1918.[131] Attendance was cut almost in half; thus, the source of income to operate the school was drastically reduced. In June, 1918, the Trustees decided to attempt to raise $150,000 to clear the indebtedness of the College.[132] In six months, $105,360 had been pledged to that campaign.[133] The Alumni organization also worked in behalf of the College to help their alma mater over this critical period: "we as members of the Alumni pledge ourselves to lend a willing hand and do anything we can to assist those on the committee in securing students and money."[134]

No new buildings were erected on the Grove City College campus from the completion of Memorial Hall in 1914, to the construction of the buildings on the upper quadrangle in the 1930's. The administration and Board of Trustees were planning and trying to raise money during the interim, however. In 1916, Ketler reported to the Trustees a need for a new science building, chapel, tennis courts, and a fence around the athletic field.[135] The following year, the Board resolved to try "to secure at least $100,000 from the State for a new Science building."[136] In 1917, the Trustees approved that the College take over the book store which had previously been operated cooperatively by Ward Wasson.[137]

The collection of books at Carnegie Library continued to grow during this time. In 1918, 961 books were added, bringing the total to 15,212 books.[138] In 1919, Ketler reported the development of a children's section in the library as a service to the community:

> During the past few years an organization of ladies in the town known as the Library Club has shown an interest in the welfare of that part of the Library devoted to the children . . . This year in order to relieve the growing congestion in our Library we permitted them to fit up one half of the basement of the Library as a Children's Library.[139]

At the Trustees' meeting in 1916, Weir Ketler recommended that the College offer the following courses: fundamentals of accounting and business administration, principles of agriculture, and studies in industrial work and domestic science.[140] Although he was unsuccessful in convincing the Trustees of this need, the report gives Ketler's reasons for suggesting these additions:

> Such courses would not only be valuable in everyday life but are coming to be essential to the supervisor of schools, to the missionary and in many cases would be valuable to the minister.[141]

Also at that meeting, the eighth by-law was changed to read:

> The Committee on Faculty and Curriculum shall have general oversight of the instruction in all departments of the College. The members of this Committee shall, by personal invitation, acquaint themselves with the character and efficiency of the various professors . . . shall, with the concurrence of the President of the Faculty, make all recommendations for the filling of any vacancies that may occur in the faculty of instruction.[142]

For approximately twenty years, Grove City College offered a Doctor of Philosophy program. Although the program was well received by people from many professions, particularly ministers, the Faculty agreed, in 1916, that "after the present, no candidate for Ph.D. be admitted and all who have matriculated for Ph.D. must complete their course by June, 1919."[143] The summer of 1917 was the last time that the School of Philosophy was held.

The evolution of the Doctor of Philosophy degree in America began at Yale in 1861. The founding of Johns Hopkins not only produced many more doctorates but also established a trend in 1887 by requiring that the doctor's dissertation be printed:[144]

> In 1870 more honorary than earned Ph.D.'s were being granted in America. The worst offenders in awarding honorary Ph.D.'s were small denominational colleges . . . From 1873 to 1890, nearly 400 honorary Ph.D.'s were granted.[145]

Many institutions claimed to grant an earned Doctor of Philosophy degree, but advertised conditions for its attainment so lax that it was not very different from a gratuitous degree:

> In 1899, half the American institutions reporting that they awarded an earned Ph.D. were undergraduate colleges conferring the degree for some sort of work away from the campus.[146]

This was true, at least in part, of Grove City College. Isaac Ketler would communicate with doctoral candidates by mail, and assign books for them to read. Then, he would ask some mutual friend to administer a test on the assigned material.[147] Not all the work for a Grove City College doctorate was done in this way, however, and this is where the College differed from many schools. In August, 1897, Grove City held her first Bible School. Gradually, from this school, a separate and more extensive graduate School of Philosophy developed for doctoral candidates. Well known American and British philosophers offered series of lectures varying from four to ten weeks in length. The general requirements for the degree were as follows:

> 1. The candidate shall possess a baccalaureate degree or . . . the equivalent.
> 2. The candidate shall be required to attend three Summer terms and to take the equivalent of four courses of study, three hours per week, in the Department of Philosophy each term. Between . . . terms, the candidate will be required to read and report on assignments made by the department.
> 3. The candidate's work may not fall below the grade A or B.
> 4. . . . This thesis shall grow out of the candidate's main line of work, and must be of conspicuous merit, showing originality of thought, thorough investigation and research . . . oral examination which is held at Grove City on or before May 20.[148]

Saul Sack explains that some schools dropped their doctoral programs as soon as two years after they had started them, because they learned, as did Western University of Pennsylvania, that the university "has not at present the facilities for offering Graduate Courses of study without detriment to its regular work."[149] From 1886 to 1924, eleven colleges and universities in Pennsylvania, including Grove City College, discontinued offering the Doctor of Philosophy degree.[150]

In 1916, the Faculty agreed "that two years in English be required of all students."[151] At this time, Bible and oratory courses were listed as part of the Department of English.

It is interesting to note the great diversity in the classical languages at this time. The 1915-16 catalogue lists for this department: 17 courses in Latin, 44 courses in Greek, 7 courses in Sanskrit, 2 courses each in Pali, Avestan and Lithuanian, and 3 courses in Philology. However, the catalogue points out that "The foregoing courses will be given . . . at any time that the demand may justify it."[152] Also listed under this department were four courses in archaeology.

Calvin Coolidge once said, "the business of this country is business," and, according to Hutchins, "higher education is expected to aid business through research and through the preparation of technicians and what is called 'middle management.' "[153] Perhaps with this type of purpose in mind, the Grove City Commercial School was organized. It was "closely connected in its organization with Grove City College."[154] Two unusual features of this school were the College National Bank, which "sustains the same relation to the pupils that the regular bank does to business men"[155] and the wholesale house. "Our wholesale house buys its goods of jobbers and sells at wholesale rates to the business practice department."[156] Among the advantages of this program are listed the opportunity of pursuing a business course under the best Christian influences, the exceedingly low cost of the course, ($28 per term for two terms), the opportunity of taking literary studies in connection with the business course, and the comparative safety of a student from the vices and allurements of a large city.[157]

The last time the Preparatory department appears by that name is in the 1916-17 catalogue. In the following catalogue, nothing is said about sub-college studies, but in the 1918-19 cata-

Typing Class in the 1920's

logue, a page is devoted to a description of the "sub-freshman" courses.[158]

In Ketler's 1917 report to the Board, he stated that he felt:

> There is a need in Western Pennsylvania for a college which is equipped to give training for scientific Agriculture and for Horticulture. There is at present one institution in the state which does work of this type.[159]

Among the reasons for having such a program, Mr. Ketler pointed out:

> . . . country around Grove City is developing rapidly into a dairy community . . . due to the fact that the Government has established in Grove City an experimental creamery.[160]

He suggested that "the state and the [federal] government might be willing to assist in its operation."[161] Although Ketler gave the Trustees over two-thirds of a page of reasons why he felt the College should offer such a program, he was not successful in convincing them of this need.

At the same meeting, Dr. Ketler proposed a two year secretarial program as an expansion of the two term course already offered by the Commercial department. In 1919, a special committee of the trustees reported that they were "in accord with the recommendation made by President Ketler both as to business and engineering courses."[162] He had proposed a two year and a four year course in both departments, the shorter courses being provided for those who were not in a position to take the full courses. The Faculty approved the recommendation of the admission and instruction committee to "offer a four-year course in commerce leading to degree Bachelor of Commercial Science with the two-year program continuing."[163] In conjunction with the new degree, the Department of Commerce was established as an integral part of the College.[164]

On June 25, 1918, Harold O. White, professor of classical languages and coach, was made Registrar. This would allow Dr. Sieplein to spend more time developing the Chemistry Department, and he was made chairman of the "Committee on Admissions and Instruction, which would include the old Course of Study Committee."[165] This committee was to be "the court of last appeal in all questions of admission and courses and to determine the policies of the College along that line."[166]

In 1918, the College offered for the first time the degree Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering. The College catalogue stated,

> In the past ten years there has been a very marked growth in the application of scientific thought to the commercial and industrial life of the Nation . . . In no other line of science has this development been more rapid than in the field of chemistry.[167]

The school had offered music courses since 1877; later, the department was known as the Conservatory of Music. However, it was not until 1919 that the College offered a four year course leading to a Bachelor of Music degree.[168]

"The Colleges in Pennsylvania, prior to 1850, made little or no provision for the study of music or the fine arts."[169] After 1850, music and the fine arts appeared first in the colleges for women and the coeducational institutions. They were not viewed as courses of college caliber, in the sense that they were counted toward a baccalaureate degree, until the last quarter of the nineteenth century.[170] Students taking courses in these fields usually had to pay an additional fee.

The University of Pennsylvania was the first institution in the state to offer a baccalaureate degree in music, in 1875.[171] The only other college in the state to offer a Bachelor of Music degree in the 19th century was St. Vincent's College.[172] Thiel

Lower Campus, c. 1902

College added the degree in 1913, and Lebanon Valley College in 1914. Then "scarcely a college for women founded in the twentieth century, failed to offer a four-year program leading to a degree in music."[173]

In retrospect, many events took place during this period of crises that helped to shape the destiny of Grove City College. Under Dr. Ormond's administration, some very important reorganization took place, and much of that structure is still with the College today. Dr. Weir Ketler, through a valiant effort, managed to save the College financially, and guide her through the war years. These events were a prelude to the next phase in the development of the school—one of growth and physical expansion.

VI. THE MASTER PLAN: GROVE CITY COLLEGE EXPANDS, 1920-1929

It is a tribute to Weir Ketler that Grove City College survived the years of World War I. It was largely due to his dogged determination, hard work, and almost foolhardy optimism that the school continued to operate. He worked night and day soliciting students and funds. Still under thirty years of age, he signed his own name to any loan he could get from banks all over northwestern Pennsylvania. He signed so many notes in the Pittsburgh area that one bank inspector made a personal investigation to find out who this "Weir Ketler" might be![1] Costs went up during the war, but income from the students was cut nearly in half. The indebtedness, bonds, and notes accumulated during 1918 totaled $133,946.18[2]

In his 1920 report to the Trustees, Ketler mentioned that the Board had requested money from the General Education Board, commonly known as the Rockefeller Education Board, for endowment to increase teacher salaries. That same day, President Babcock was able to report that their endowment fund finally exceeded $150,000. To meet expenses, the trustees approved an increase in tuition from $28 to $40 for a twelve week term.[3] The following December, Ketler was able to report that the Rockefellers had contributed $30,000 over two years, to be used for teachers' salaries.[4] This $15,000 was within $500 of the year's deficit.[5]

Realizing the need for an overall plan for the expansion of the College, the Board appointed a Committee on Plan and Program which made the following recommendations in 1922:

> 1. . . . purchase the lands belonging to the McMillan and Washabaugh heirs lying above Memorial Avenue . . . [what is now the upper quadrangle]
> 2. That in case the land can be secured the Board adopt a permanent building plan which shall be followed in the erection of new buildings.
> 3. That in the erection of new buildings it would be desirable to follow the following order: Science Building, Dormitories, Chapel . . .

> Your Committee, therefore recommends that the Board undertake a campaign for one million dollars of additional endowment.[6]

The endowment figure was arrived at in light of findings that "Many foundations and commissions regard as a minimum endowment of a standard college the sum of $500,000."[7]

The plant improvement campaign proceeded immediately. In April, Ketler announced that if Faculty and students would keep off the grass on campus, "ten thousand bulbs would be planted on the campus this fall at no expense to the College."[8] That same month, the land in back of Memorial Hall was purchased by the Pew family. At the June Board meeting, the Secretary was requested to write a letter of appreciation "to the Pew Estate for the gift of $17,500 used in the purchase of the McMillan property."[9] In his annual report, Ketler said that

> practically all the buildings on the college campus were repainted . . . We adopted a single color scheme and the effect has been not only to improve the condition of the buildings but also their appearance.[10]

In January, 1923, the Board approved

> the plans submitted [by W. G. Eckles Company of New Castle] and authorize the building committee to proceed with the building of the extension of the Colonial.[11]

These additions were completed inthe spring of 1924, and the enlarged building would then house approximately 135 women.[12]

At the January meeting of 1923, the Trustees resolved to initiate a campaign as soon as possible for the purpose of raising

> $750,000 for the endowment from which a portion, not exceeding $250,000, may, if deemed advisable, be used for the erection of income producing properties such as dormitories, faculty houses, etc.[13]

The campaign was opened at the Board meeting in April, and Dr. Ketler was requested to ask the Rockefeller Foundation to contribute $250,000.[14]

In May, 1923, the College went onto a budget system for the first time. "The President asked the science department and others interested to submit their budgets within the next ten days."[15]

When no action was taken on the College's request for financial aid from the General Education Board, the Trustees temporarily postponed their endowment drive.[16] The college officers were instructed to increase the tuition to $150 per year beginning September, 1924.[17] In February, 1924, Dr. O. W. Buschgen, representing the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, outlined a plan for the proposed drive. The Finance Committee was authorized to proceed with the campaign.[18]

In April, the Trustees concurred:

> That the Board of Christian Education be, and hereby is, respectfully requested to appropriate to Grove City College 8% of the Challenge Fund of said Board for the year 1927-28 on condition that the College shall secure in cash and good pledges the additional sum of $400,000 before March 31, 1927, it being understood that one third of the money thus secured may be used for building and equipment and the remainder for endowment and that all the money that may be received from the Board of Christian Education is to be used for endowment.[19]

The influence of the General Education Board was again reflected in the "President's Report" of 1924 concerning the College financial statement and reports: "We are endeavoring to present a report which is somewhat simpler and which will conform to the reports recommended by the General Education Board."[20]

Ketler warned the Board of Trustees of the consequences of a questionable financial basis:

> We are looking forward to the coming campaign for increased resources . . . Within the next few years it would not be possible for us to receive proper standing with the educational agencies of the country on our present financial basis.[21]

No doubt much to Ketler's relief, the Financial Committee reported the very next day that the General Education Board had pledged $100,000 toward a $300,000 total pledge, and that the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education had promised 8% of their Challenge Fund. With this good news, the Trustees decided to proceed with the $750,000 campaign.[22]

In 1925, the Rev. Mr. Arthur Boyd was hired as a full time financial agent to carry forward the Endowment Campaign.[23] When some questions arose as to whether the College could fulfill the conditions set forth by the General Education Board for their grant, the Board hired a second fund raiser, Dr. H. V. Comin, to work under the supervision of President Babcock.[24]

The College was not the only institution with financial problems at this time. In 1926, the Presbyterian Church asked the Trustees to surrender

> their claims on the Board of Christian Education under the original pledge. As a substitute they agree to give to the College for a period of five years the sum of $5000 a year for current expenses.[25]

The Board of Trustees agreed to these terms.

The students were concerned about the financial development of the school, too. In 1925, J. Stanley Harker was chairman of a student drive for endowment. It was suggested that each senior give $5 while in school, and pledge $100 for each of three years as soon as they started earning a living. The yearbook recorded for November 6 that "Students dissect wallets and pledge $30,000 towards the Endowment."[26] Other activities included a Poster Parade through town, and a joint meeting of students and town people which caused the town drive for endowment to go "over the top." The endowment in 1925 reached a total of $300,323.20.[27] The Class of 1926 presented the College with a clock and gong system. When the expense was more than had been anticipated, the class used the money set aside for their class picnic to pay the bill.[28]

Although the endowment for Grove City College in 1928 had reached $619,542.79,[29] Dr. Ketler reiterated his concern that the College amass a more substantial endowment:

> Many competent critics of educational affairs regard five thousand dollars endowment for each student as a conservative endowment . . . the endowment resources of the College are slightly in excess of one thousand dollars per student.[30]

He was also concerned about inadequate plant facilities:

> There are no offices and conference rooms for the members of the faculty. This is naturally a handicap to their work . . . we need a new science building, new chapel, dormitories for men and women, and a second gymnasium . . . Such a program would require raising three million dollars.[31]

More than fifteen years after Dr. Ormond announced a need for a million dollar fund raising campaign, the Trustees, in 1929, approved a motion that the "officers of the college were authorized to put on a campaign for at least $750,000."[32] Dr. Ormond's death, World War I, and the post war years of inflation had made it difficult to meet operating expenses without considering capital improvements or endowment. Starting in 1929, an active campaign was carried on, and the buildings were erected on campus in the next three decades.

In addition to raising money for endowment and buildings, the College was given some scholarship money during the 1920's. In 1925, the family of A. P. Burchfield established a memorial scholarship fund of $27,000.[33] In 1928, J. V. Ritts established a scholarship fund of $10,000, with preference given to those students from Butler County, and Mrs. Emma Redding gave $3000 for scholarships.[34] The following year, Mrs. Mary Moore left $8000 for the same purpose.[35]

There were a few changes in the Board of Trustees during this time. In 1923, the charter was changed in regard to meetings of the Board: "They shall meet at least twice each year, one of which meeting shall be in the borough of Grove City."[36] Three years later, the College By-Laws were adjusted to read "that the Board shall consist of 30 or more Trustees."[37]

When Frederick Babcock died, J. Howard Pew was elected as President of the Board in 1928.[38] However, after further consideration, Mr. Pew presented a resolution that William L. Clause be elected President, because business took too much of his time. This resolution was unanimously approved,[39] and Mr. Clause served as President of the Board of Trustees until his death in 1931.

Changes were taking place in the size of the Faculty and student body in the 1920's too. Fall enrollment in 1920 was 323, "except for the abnormal number last fall, due to the Students Army Training Corps., it is as large as any fall term enrollment since 1915."[40] Not only was Memorial Hall filled to capacity, but men were forced to live in town as well. Colonial was filled, and Pelton Hall was opened to female students.[41] The 1920-21 catalogue lists 27 professors teaching a total of 730 students. By 1925-26, there were 36 professors instructing 927 students.[42]

Some insight into the educational beliefs of the Grove City College Faculty may be gained by citing the results of a referendum ballot sent to them by the American Council of Education in 1920. They opposed the creation of a Department of Education as a cabinet post, federal aid to education, federal determination of standards and inspection of educational institutions, and similar questions. In summary, they stated:

> The general feeling is that there is nothing to be gained by the creation of a Department of Education in the place of the present Bureau of Education and that the dangers of attempted unifying of the educational systems of the various states would be a detriment rather than a help to the development of our high schools and colleges.[43]

Students spent an increasing amount of time in extracurricular activities in the 1920's at Grove City College. Intercollegiate debate had been discontinued during the war. In the fall of 1920, the Debate Club was organized, and the Faculty approved "up to two credits given for participation in intercollegiate debate."[44] A women's team was formed for the first time in keeping with a national movement for women's rights. Their topic was, "Resolved that the principle of the closed shop should be established in American industry."[45] Forensics were placed under the supervision of a Forensic Board, representing the four literary societies, and the Faculty. On April 7, 1922, the Pennsylvania Alpha chapter of the national forensic honorary, Pi Kappa Delta, was formed as the first national honorary on campus. Reflecting the students' interest in world affairs, other topics debated in the 1920's included: "Resolved, that the United States should adopt a cabinet parliamentary form of government," and "Resolved, that Great Britain and the United States should join in alliance to protect France from invasion."[46]

In Ketler's annual report of 1920, he mentions "a complete radiophone outfit which has been constructed by Prof. Harmon . . . In a national contest Prof. Harmon was given first prize on his outfit."[47] H. W. Harmon had long been interested in radio transmission. In 1914, the Department of Commerce assigned his experimental station the call letters 8CO. Transmission in those days was by code or spark transmission.[48] During World War I, all radio stations were ordered off the air, but in 1920 the College was assigned a new experimental station license, 8YV. On April 26, 1920, Dr. Ketler delivered a speech over this station to the New Castle, Pennsylvania, Rotary Club. This broadcast preceded KDKA's famed broadcast of the Harding-Cox election returns by six months. Following are excerpts from a newspaper account of that broadcast:

> A remarkable demonstration of wireless telephony was put on Monday at noon following the close of the regular session of the Rotary Club in the YMCA when Rex Patch, wireless expert of this city in conjunction with Grove City College Professor H. W. Harmon and son and President Ketler of Grove City College gave a demonstration of what can be done by wireless telephone. By means of the apparatus . . . members of the club heard phonograph music played at Grove City 22 miles away and also listened to addresses made by Professor Harmon and President Ketler.[49]

Following this broadcast to New Castle, regular College broadcasts were made whenever there was something interesting to put on the air, particularly athletic events, musical programs, or speeches. In November, 1921, the Department of Commerce issued a license to Grove City College for radio station WSAJ to broadcast at a frequency of 1310 kilocycles.[50] Since there were so few stations on the air in the 1920's government regulation was minimal. An alumnus of the College recalls a classmate of his who lived in Connecticut; after each game that Jerry Fay played, he would talk to his mother who was listening to the broadcast at home.[51]

Numerous other student organizations were established or reorganized in the early 1920's. The Science Club held its organizational meeting October 27, 1920,[52] although there had been a similar club before the war. The American Chemical Society, one of the strongest scientific organizations at that time, had a campus organization of nine elected members, "the largest body in any college in the state."[53] The Dramatics Club was formed in December, 1920.[54] By 1924, there were six fraternities and ten sororities organized on campus.

For several years, there had been agitation for a student council and more social life, particularly dancing. In the fall of 1923, the students decided to act. They continued to attend classes, but would not participate; student activities were discontinued. President Ketler spoke of the "unpleasant and peculiar situation which had arisen"[55] in a Faculty meeting in November. The next week a committee of students discussed the matter with Dr. Ketler:

> The students were preparing a letter to the Board of Trustees. President Ketler stated that he could see no necessity

> for this letter . . . The students stated they desired a student council and more social life. It is possible that some constructive action may come out of the difficulties of the past week which will be of permanent benefit.[56]

James Tallant, 1924 Senior Class President, and J. Stanley Harker, later an Alumni Trustee and President of Grove City College, were chosen by the students to draft a Student Council Constitution. This constitution was presented to the Faculty in April, and referred to the Discipline Committee. The stated purpose was

> . . . to unite more closely undergraduate interests and activities, to foster a closer relation between the students and faculty, and at the same time, to form a proper means of representing the student body to the administrative bodies of the College and to the Board of Trustees . . .[57]

The two main areas of disagreement between students and Faculty involved the powers and duties of the council, and the formation of rules and regulations for freshmen. After much Faculty discussion and constitutional revision, the document was approved April 29, 1924.[58] Clifford M. Bowden, 1925 Senior Class President, was elected the first Student Council President, and J. Stanley Harker was appointed a representative by the Faculty.[59] The Council may not have accomplished much during its early years, but it did satisfy the students' desire for representation.

In 1926, Student Council petitioned the Faculty to allow dancing on campus.[60] Prior to this, fraternities and sororities held dances, but they were held off campus and were not officially recognized. Faculty members were often placed in the difficult position of refusing invitations to attend these parties as chaperones, or attending illegal student affairs. The Faculty voted 18 in favor of permitting dancing, 10 opposed,[61] but the final decision was referred to the Board of Trustees. It was decided to permit dancing on Saturdays or before holidays if chaperones and a responsible student committee were present.[62]

That next fall, the Faculty voted to recognize the Pan Hellenic Association of Sororities, although "it shall not be permitted to hold dances since its component parts are holding dances."[63] Two years later, they approved the constitution of the Inter-fraternity Council.[64] Although the administration reluctantly recognized the existence of fraternities and sororities, the system was not encouraged. Fraternity housing would not be tolerated, as reflected in Ketler's annual report of 1928:

> The College from its inception has endeavored to provide housing facilities for its students. This avoids any necessity for the development of the fraternity housing system. We believe that there are important advantages in the dormitory plan. It is less expensive to the student; it ordinarily provides better housing conditions; it is more easily supervised and is democratic in character. Moreover, if a fraternity housing system is set up as a competing arrangement with the college dormitories the College investment in dormitories is to some extent at least impaired.[65]

Other clubs to organize late in the 1920's were the Spanish Club in 1927; the College Choir and a Men's Glee Club in 1928, and Kemikos for the advanced chemistry students.

Several student tragedies occurred during the 1920's. In 1921, Theo McCracken was severely burned while attempting to set on fire the flag of another class. Students collected money in chapel to pay his hospital bills, and the traditional flag-rushes came to an abrupt end.[66] The following June, J. Edwin Leslie died of a broken neck suffered when he dived into the swimming pool from the rafters when the pool was not being supervised. Although the college men formed artificial respiration teams and kept him alive several days, another unnecessary death occurred.[67] The Thanksgiving football game of 1922 was played on a cold, muddy field. One of the players, Martin Smith, caught cold and died of pneumonia during the Christmas vacation.[68]

Students managed to find happy diversions, too. Freshmen were "properly" hazed: walked single file to chapel, decorated with dinks, the coeds required to wear green bows on pigtails and no lipstick, entered buildings by the side doors, stepped off the sidewalk for upperclassmen, carried five cents worth of marbles in a milk bottle, and addressed upper-class girls as "Mademoiselle."[69] Armistice Day was celebrated with no classes, games, and a picnic on the athletic field. If a team conquered a particularly difficult opponent, classes were occasionally called off to celebrate with pep rallies, parties, and team dinners. Men and women were segregated during morning devotions, but the first chapel after registration each term was preceded by a hurried scramble for favorite seats which would then be assigned for

"Lovers' Lane"

the remainder of the term. Commencement week was a flurry of banquets, athletic events, special programs, and receptions. Graduation day started at 6:00 A.M. with a senior breakfast on Lovers' Lane.[70] The 1929 yearbook mentions a summary of the social calendar: the annual Sodbuster to introduce Freshmen to the College; Poverty Day, the Friday before the Allegheny College football game when everyone wore his oldest clothes, and a prize was given for the worst outfit; Homecoming; a Thanksgiving Dance; Christmas festivities; Winter Frolic; a Pan Hellenic formal dance in April; the May Pageant and Junior Prom during May; and June commencement activities.[71]

Two new student publications made their debut in 1923. A student handbook was published which contained rules, songs, history, and traditions. A literary magazine was named *The Wolf Pack* after Kipling's saying, "For the strength of the Pack is the Wolf and the strength of the Wolf is the Pack."[72]

> The purpose of this magazine is to publish once a year a collection of articles representative of the scholastic work of all the departments in College. Most of the papers published in this issue have been prepared as regularly assigned work in different courses.[73]

Mrs. Lois Cory-Thompson, Dean of Women, was an exacting disciplinarian who was very fond of rules. The following are selected from her booklet for women residents:

> Clinging to the arm of a man, or having him cling to that of a girl, is in wretched taste and very silly.
>
> All shades are to be lowered when the electric lights come on.
>
> Autoing is strictly by permission. Autoing in the evening is considered undesirable.
>
> Every room will be inspected once a week.
>
> Smoking by women students, either inside or outside of the dormitories is forbidden. Offenders will be drastically dealt with.
>
> Upon returning to the dormitory, courtesy demands that the escort bring the young woman to the door and leave promptly. Standing in conversation at varying distances from this entrance is a silly and undesirable custom.
>
> Underclass girls are not allowed to go down town after entainments, except on Saturday evening.
>
> [Upon arrival at the women's dormitory, the escort presented his calling card to a maid, who took it to the girl's room on a tray.]
>
> On Saturday—Cards may be presented as early as 7 P.M. and not later than 7:45 P.M.
>
> Girls are allowed to walk with men on the main streets of the town. Walking in byways is prohibited.[74]

Dress styles changed so rapidly in the 1920's that it was hard to keep up with the fads. As Calvin Lee mentions in his book, "the feminine waistline changed so fast that students didn't know, when reaching for a girl's waist whether they would trip her or choke her."[75] The Irene Castle look of World War I gave way to the raccoon coat and shorter skirts. The long, well anchored hair of the girls in the early 1920's, had become short, heavily waved bobs by the end of the decade. Men's stiff collars and bow ties became the double-breasted blue serge suits with striped tie of the mid 1920's. No man was well dressed without the broad-brimmed felt hat. The 1922-23 catalogue lists the girls' gymnasium costume as follows: "black serge pleated bloomers, all white middy blouse, black tie (triangular or square), black stockings, and high white gymnasium shoes."[76] Although the bloomers and stockings remained, by the end of the 1920's sleeveless jerseys, white or even checked blouses were allowed.

Grove City College remained a small, conservative school compared to the revolutionary changes which took place in the morals of some other colleges during the "Mad, Bad, Glad"[77] Twenties. Although the men might smoke pipes in their dormitory rooms, and occasionally drink at a stag party, in general, the prohibition rules were enforced, and life was rather peaceful. There were so few cars on campus that even in 1925, the *Ouija* editor had to hitchhike to Butler and back to read proof for the yearbook.[78] Students might choose to read Freud, and Joyce, and Mencken, but their time was spent playing the role of "Joe College" with his football letters and oratory prizes.

President Ketler became Dr. Ketler when Buena Vista College in Storm Lake, Iowa, awarded him an LL.D. degree in 1921. In 1922, Allegheny College honored him with a Litt.D. After serving as president of both the Higher Education Society and the Pennsylvania State Education Association, the University of Pittsburgh awarded him a second LL.D. degree in 1928.[79] Although Ketler was criticized by the students for being overly strict and formal, the 1922 yearbook pays him this tribute:

> Firm in his purposes, kindly in disposition, keen in judgment, a lover of fair play and hard work, he has the great qualities of a College President.[80]

When the young President celebrated his 35th birthday, the students presented him 35 American Beauty roses during chapel.

"To help develop the field of Religious Education and serve as the College Pastor,"[81] the Rev. Mr. W. E. Purvis was hired in 1924. He had oversight of religious organizations, as well as Sunday chapel, which had been moved back to the 11:00 A.M. hour. He helped to organize the Oxford Club, an international fellowship for men planning to go into full time Christian work.

As the student body grew, the auditorium of Carnegie Library was not large enough to accommodate chapel services. For a few years, the Presbyterian Church allowed the College to use its sanctuary. However, when they were building their new edifice in the mid 1920's, Ketler reported to the Trustees: "Within a year it will be necessary for us to either purchase this property or make some satisfactory arrangement with its future owner."[82] In January, 1926, the Planning Committee of the Board of Trustees recommended that the College purchase the old Presbyterian Church.[83] In his June report, however, Ketler mentioned that the Knights of Pythias wished to buy the building, and were willing to make a lease agreement "whereby the College on the payment of $1000 a year would have the privilege of using the

Church auditorium for chapel purposes for a period of, at least, five years."[84]

After the war was over, interest was renewed in athletics. In 1920, the Trustees approved the formation of an Athletic Council to supervise an athletic budget, recommend an athletic director to the Board, and approve the schedule of games. The Council would consist of "eleven members, three from the Board, three from the College Faculty, three from the Alumni Association and two from the town of Grove City."[85] The following January, Mr. Robert E. Thorn was appointed Director of Athletics, a position he would hold until 1957. In 1923, the Council requested the Trustees to continue their action "and allow the Council $5000 for the coming year."[86] This figure included the salary of the football coach and training expenses. Since there was only one gymnasium for the whole student body, physical education was not compulsory in those days. Class work was added in swimming. The girls had inter-class aquatics competition, and the men held a swimming meet at the end of the spring term.[87] By 1928, a Life Saving Corps had been organized for men and another for women which was affiliated with the National Red Cross.[88] That same year, a new athletic field was constructed beside the tennis courts, and "approximately four hundred loads of dirt were placed on the main athletic field to fill up the low spots on the field."[89]

This expansion period was one of great change to the summer school program. In 1920, Mr. Ketler reported to the Faculty that "it seems best for this college to carry on a summer term of nine weeks of which practically all the work is collegiate."[90] Increasingly, the state was requiring that "teachers in the upper grades and senior high school must have a certain number of hours of work of collegiate grade in order that they may be certified."[91] By 1922, he could report to the Trustees:

> Last summer, however, the two terms were combined and all students were required to attend for the full nine weeks term. The character of the work did not vary materially from that offered in previous years. The principal difference was that most of the work designed for teachers was of professional or pedagogical character.[92]

The normal and state teachers' colleges were offering more and more summer school courses, free of tuition, and Grove City

College could not compete for students. In 1928, Ketler told the Trustees:

> We are planning the summer term as a six weeks' term . . . The summer work, while still an important factor in our program, relatively speaking is not as important as it was a number of years ago.[93]

Only 142 students participated in the summer session of 1929.[94] Dr. Ketler justified continuing the program because

> most of the members of the faculty are on a twelve month salary basis. It is doubtful whether the college could reduce these salaries materially even though the summer term were eliminated. The savings that could be effected by eliminating the summer term are at present more than compensated by income from it.[95]

As the summer program declined, professors were gradually permitted occasional summer leave. In their June meeting of 1926, the Trustees approved a plan for leave of absence for professors which would start the summer of 1927, although no details of that plan were given.[96] In 1928, the President mentions that for the past two years it had been the practice of the Trustees to permit "a limited number of the members of the faculty to continue their studies during the summer."[97]

The semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the school was marked during the commencement week of 1926. Dr. Francis B. Haas, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, delivered one of the speeches which included the following statistics:

> In the twenty-five counties of Western Pennsylvania there are thirteen colleges, yet fourteen of the twenty-five county superintendents of schools and nine assistant county superintendents received all or a part of their education in Grove City College. . . . in the State . . . twenty-five [superintendents] were Grove City men . . . eighty-four principals [in Western Pennsylvania] received all or a portion of their training at Grove City College . . . 1918-1922, out of a total of two hundred fifty graduates, one hundred sixty-six were in educational work.[98]

Other speakers included Clarence E. McCartney, former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church: the Honorable John D. Meyer, United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania; Dr. Samuel Black McCormick, Chancellor Emeritus of the University of Pittsburgh; and the Honorable M. Clyde Kelly, Representative of the 33rd Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Besides numerous speeches, meals, teas, class reunions, and the regular commencement festivities, the College Faculty put on an historical pageant depicting the 50 years' progress of the school.

Curricular changes were being made during the 1920's at Grove City College. Fifteen students enrolled in the Department of Commerce during its first year of existence; 45 students enrolled in the two year secretarial course of study.[99] Communications between the town and the College were improved through the departmental Collegiate Commercial Club. People from town spoke to the club about business problems, and in turn, learned about the work being done at the school. In 1921, Dr. Ketler received "a letter from the State Department [of Public Instruction] approving the secretarial course for certification of Commercial teachers."[100] "Indiana Teacher College shares with Grove City the honor of being the first Pennsylvania institutions of higher learning to offer a degree in commerce."[101] Later, the Department of Public Instruction informed President Ketler "this

Classroom in Recitation Hall, 1920's

college would be of greatest service by confining its efforts to teachers already in the profession."[102] In 1923, the Bachelor of Commerce in Science degree was changed in title to the Bachelor of Science in Commerce.[103]

The College program for training teachers for Provisional Certification was approved by the State Department of Public Instruction in 1921.[104] The State required "Those wishing to teach subjects in grades above the sixth grade must have the equivalent of twelve semester hours of college credit in the field in which they expect to teach."[105]

According to Amy Oakley:

> J. H. Pew . . . has taken an active role in the encouragement of a division of business and commerce, preparing young men and women not only for a business career, but for teaching in a school of commerce. The college was the first school in Pennsylvania to train teachers for this work in connection with the general teacher training.[106]

Dr. Ketler explained the objectives of the engineering program to the Trustees:

> Require the student to spend four years in College getting the theoretical and scientific background of an engineering course and at the same time the elements of a liberal education. We plan to require the student to spend at least three summers in practical work. Most of this time will be spent in industrial plants.[107]

In June, 1921, the first two students graduated from the College with the degree B.S. in Chemical Engineering.[108]

Pennsylvania State College was anxious to carry on extension work through the faculties of other colleges at this time. The Faculty gave their support to the idea by resolving "that the President should enter into such relations with Pennsylvania State College in these cases as he deemed advisable."[109]

In June, 1922, the College was accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.[110] In 1929, Grove City College was approved by the American Association of University Women.[111]

The Board of Trustees decided in 1923 to "discontinue the issuing of diplomas except in the four year courses, providing a certificate only for the two year courses."[112]

In 1915, the Board of Trustees had rejected a Faculty proposal to change from a four term calendar to a two semester plan; in 1924, the topic came up for discussion again. Poor attendance in the spring term evidently was the reason for discussion, because: "Following some discussion relative to the smaller number of recitations in the spring term, the registrar suggested that the faculty consider the semester plan."[113] The Faculty approved the plan, President Ketler presented it to the Trustees, and "The change of the term plan to the semester plan beginning in the fall of 1926 was authorized and approved."[114]

Dr. Ketler reported to the Board in June, 1928, that the College needed someone to organize and direct a band: "A proposal has been made that the College join with the high school in inviting a competent man to come into the community and serve both institutions."[115] This solution was approved by the Trustees, and an Oberlin graduate, Don Corbin, was hired.

During 1928, the College cooperated with other colleges in Pennsylvania, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in an educational survey. As a part of that survey, the College inaugurated a program of standardized testing "which we believe will be of distinct value in the educational work of the College."[116]

In the spring of 1929, the Faculty approved the recommendation of the Committee on Admission and Instruction that "the College should not accept any new candidates for the Master's degree and that mention of this degree be eliminated from the catalogue."[117] The President explained to the Trustees:

> During the past two or three years, there has been a tendency for the number of candidates for this degree to increase. As a result . . . certain members of the faculty were giving a disproportionate amount of time to this work and were doing so either at some sacrifice to the work provided for undergraduates or at a sacrifice of health and leisure.[118]

He explained further that there was a tendency on the part of the universities and certain standardizing agencies to look with disfavor upon colleges which grant this degree unless there were ample provisions to take care of the work.[119]

During the winter of 1928-29, the Faculty completely revised the course of study offered by the College. "The revision was made to bring the College abreast of the best educational practices."[120] The curriculum was revised to facilitate the introduc-

Colonial Lounge

tion of majors. "A major shall consist of a minimum of twenty-four (24) semester hours in a particular field in addition to the work of the Freshman Year."[121] The following majors were offered for the Bachelor of Arts degree: English, English-public speaking, French, French-Spanish, Spanish, French-German, Spanish-German, Greek, Latin-Greek, Latin, Latin-French, history, political science-history, social science, philosophy-sociology, and mathematics.[122] The majors available for Bachelor of Science degree were chemistry, physics, biology, general science, mathematics, and chemical engineering.[123] For the Bachelor of Science in Commerce, a student could major in accounting, economics, or business administration.[124]

The College offered a two year pre-medical course which was designed to meet the requirements of the schools that admit students with two years of college work, and the professional requirements of the state boards of medicine. "Many medical schools are now requiring three years of college work for entrance and in some cases a full college course is required."[125] The Bachelor of Science met these requirements. The College also offered a pre-dental program since "a number of dental colleges are now requiring that a student applying for admission, present credentials covering at least one year of college work."[126]

In 1927, a second music course of study was added leading to the Bachelor of Music degree. The program was arranged to train "music teachers and supervisors who desire to enter the teaching profession in the public schools. The music supervisors' course is approved by the State Department of Education."[127]

The College also offered a two year normal art course designed to give "the student a knowledge of the various forms of art and to fit him for work in the public schools."[128]

President Ketler discussed some educational trends in his 1929 annual report:

> In the past few years there has been a marked increase in the number of young men and women going to college . . . In Grove City College there has been an increase of more than fifty percent in the college enrollment in the past eight or ten years.[129]

Ketler listed as some of the factors contributing to the growth in school population: the development of high schools, the industrial and economic conditions in the country, the development of junior colleges and branch campuses, the system of state teachers' colleges offering four year baccalaureate degrees free of tuition. Other educational changes that he noted were limited enrollment, higher standards of achievement, and an increase in the technical devices for measuring students' ability in the form of standardized tests and comprehensive records.[130]

For Grove City College, the decade of the 1920's was a period of searching—for endowment and better facilities, for a broader social life for students, for a larger and better trained Faculty and student body, and for new educational methods which would make possible a higher quality of learning for her students. After the First World War, as James Wechsler put it, people " 'sought to sing of renewed hope, to discover, in the ruins, a promise of a better future.' "[131]

VII. BUILDING THE MASTER PLAN: 1930-1939

The early years of the 1930's were trying financial years for the nation and the College as well. In 1930, the Trustees approved a campaign

> to accept gifts from Trustees and close friends of the College for a dormitory and science building, and that the Building Committee be and hereby are [*sic*] authorized to proceed with the preparation of plans for said building.[1]

A few months later, they voted to have borough electric power installed instead of continuing to produce their own power at the College.[2] At this same meeting, President Clause reported that funds had been subscribed to take care of "the greater part of the suggested building campaign . . . the Building Committee be and hereby are [*sic*] authorized to proceed with the building of the Science Building and Dormitory."[3]

> William Albert Harbison, a member of this Board, and his brother, Ralph W. Harbison, have advised the officers of the College that they desire to erect a Chapel as a memorial to their father, the late Samuel P. Harbison . . . As stated by several members of the Board, this was one of the momentous times in the history of the College.[4]

After more than a decade of campaigning for funds, and planning for expansion of the Upper Campus, the Board of Trustees of Grove City College approved the construction of three major buildings in one day!

Architectural drawings were made, and bids submitted during the summer months. At a Trustee meeting in September, it was agreed that the buildings should be located according to the plan of the Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects of Brookline, Massachusetts. The construction cost for the Hall of Science was approved at $173,743; the construction cost of Harbison Chapel was to be $105,133.[5] In December, the Trustees purchased two additional pieces of property for the upper campus expansion program.[6]

When the Trustees saw that the depression was becoming more severe, they informed the Harbison family that they would

Harbison Chapel. Built 1931.

Interior of Harbison Chapel.

understand if the family wished to postpone building the chapel until the economic situation improved. The Harbisons replied that a promise had been made, and they wished to carry out the memorial to their father.

The Briar Hill sandstone and Indiana limestone chapel is of Gothic design and surmounted by a French style fleche, or spire. Carved limestone and hand decorated oak are used in the interior of the building. There is extensive hand carving in the chancel area, and glorious windows of imported stained glass adorn the building. The chancel window is a Reformation window centered in the figures of John Wycliffe, John Knox, John Calvin, and Martin Luther. The nave window centers on a majestic figure of Christ the Great Teacher. The side aisle windows portray incidents in the history of the early Christian Church, as well as incidents in the religious and educational development of the United States.[7]

The dedication ceremony was held at 10:30 A.M. on October 8, 1931. J. Howard Pew, newly elected President of the Board of Trustees, stated:

> The dedication of this beautiful chapel emphasizes the ideals which have inspired the establishment and development of Grove City College. Beyond that it is appropriate for us to acknowledge the debt which the college owes to the Harbison family.[8]

Samuel Pollock Harbison, 1840-1905, served the last ten years of his life as a Trustee of Grove City College. An early business interest in fire brick led to the development of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company with which he associated the rest of his life. He accepted a position on the Board of Trustees

> because of the Christian work of your college. I am not very much interested in technical studies, but am interested in the preparation of young men for professional work, and as long as you continue this I will be glad to assist you in your work.[9]

W. A. Harbison and Ralph W. Harbison succeeded their father as Trustees of the College.

The Rev. Mr. W. L. McEwan, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, said in the dedication address:

> Mr. Harbison and Dr. Isaac Ketler were kindred spirits, and they worked together for the upbuilding of this school . . . The purpose of the givers is to enable the school to maintain its Christian standards. It is no light achievement for a small Christian college, emphasizing character as well as culture, to have lived through these fifty years . . . Christian men and women are coming to regard the small, definitely Christian college as one of the best agencies for the extension of the Kingdom of God. This building is set in the most prominent place on the campus, and thus witnesses to the fact that the Christian religion is at the heart of its life.[10]

The Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of the Synod of Pennsylvania paid the following tribute to the Christian education being taught at Grove City College:

> Graduates of the college . . . proved by their ability and Christian character that Grove City College educates as well as graduates its students . . . the Gymnasium, the Hall of Science, and the Chapel represent the complete means for the education and training of the complete man. The Gymnasium pertains to the body, the Hall of Science to the intellect, and the Chapel to the spirit . . . We need these three indispensable instruments of culture.[11]

The Rev. Mr. Charles H. Williamson, the local Presbyterian minister, reminded the audience that the chapel on the hill was part of the vision that Isaac Ketler had for his school.

> "Vision is the ability to see the grain waving when the snow is on the ground." [definition of Henry Jowett] I never met Dr. Isaac Ketler, but all that I have heard impels me to say, he must have been a man of vision, as the term is here defined. He had the ability to see a great college, when as yet he did not even have the ground. I am sure that his son, who succeeds him in the presidency, Dr. Weir C. Ketler, is a man of vision . . . to see a college enlarged, beautified, and equipped, where there was nothing but hope.[12]

At 2:45 that afternoon of October 8, the crowd again gathered in the chapel to dedicate the Hall of Science. Dr. Ketler explained what happened to the financial campaign for the buildings they were dedicating:

> Two years ago when the plans for this development were first considered it was planned to carry on a public campaign to raise funds . . . The financial crisis and the depression that followed it made that impossible. Encouraged by gen-

> erous pledges from the Harbison Family, the J. N. Pew Estate and members of the Board, it was decided that it was best to go forward with the construction program and defer the campaign until times improved. It was felt that by carrying out the program now, the building costs could be kept at a reasonable figure, unemployment would be relieved and the use of the buildings by the College would not be deferred.[13]

The Hall of Science is a large, red brick building located at the head of the main quadrangle on the upper campus, and its tower is an outstanding feature of the College landscape. As originally built, it contained class and lecture rooms; offices, a museum and library; laboratories for mechanical, electrical, biological, chemical, and physical sciences; and a large lecture room which seats about 200 persons. The radio station is located on the third floor, and the radio antenna is situated on top of the tower. When Hoyt Hall was completed for the engineering sciences in the 1960's, the Hall of Science was remodeled for use by the pure sciences.

Following closely after the Scopes trial, many people were still debating the conflict between science and religion. J. Howard Pew stated his feelings on this problem:

> There are those who fear lest this cosmic questioning may bring about the wreck of faith, the abandonment of religion . . . I am not one of those who entertain such fears. Rather, I believe it is within the Divine plan that man should with all eagerness and all ambition, test the wings of his intellect in the most aspiring flights of which his imagination is capable. There is no danger that he will learn too much . . . I am convinced that as science carries us nearer to the borderland of possible human understanding, men will better realize how finite are their powers, how limited their vision, how narrow their understanding.[14]

In accepting the building from the Board of Trustees, Creig S. Hoyt, professor of chemistry, said:

> This Hall of Science is dedicated to sound scholarship and the joy of learning. Science can never be static; her progress must lead to the discovery of new truth. It is not enough that we shall pass on that which we have received. Ours must always be concerned primarily with the individual . . . the worth and strength of a state depend far less on the form of its institutions than on the character of its men.[15]

Dr. George Southworth reflected on conditions that previous Grove City College science professors had worked under:

> As alumni our appreciation of this building and its equipment is born of recollections of patient and loyal professors toiling far into the night to improvise methods and equipment in order that we as students might have the best facilities that the institution could afford. We also remember how, with considerable ingenuity, they pushed their overcrowded laboratories into dismal cellars and dusty coal bins in a vain attempt to provide for an ever increasing student body. It gives us, as it must also give them, a great deal of satisfaction to at last see facilities comparable with their ability, their effort and their loyalty.[16]

Rockwell Hall of Science. Built 1931.

The Frances St. Leger Babcock Memorial Organ was dedicated the evening of October 8 with a recital in the new chapel. The Kimball organ was purchased with a bequest of Fred R. Babcock, in memory of his wife. The four manual organ cost \$20,000.[17] Mr. Babcock's pastor spoke of the man who made the bequest:

> Fred R. Babcock was for many years the President of the Board of Trustees of this college . . . Mr. Babcock looked upon this appointment as the greatest honor of his life. He was a humble-hearted man and had never enjoyed a college

> education, having won his way in the world by hard work and integrity of character until he was a recognized leader in the industrial life of the nation . . . He was a man of action rather than of words . . . He was a builder.[18]

A lovely stone footbridge connecting the upper and lower campuses was constructed in time for the dedication ceremonies on October 8. This arched bridge is known as "Rainbow Bridge." It holds many memories for alumni who crossed it hundreds of times a year between classes, slipping down its curved sides in the snow, or pausing on a lovers' stroll to watch Wolf Creek flow beneath its arch. For years, the academic procession formed on the lower campus at Founders' Hall, then wound its way along a serpentine path skirting the football field, across the bridge, and up the long flight of steps to the chapel. A Pennsylvania historian describes it:

> The faculty process . . . across the bridged lagoon, separating the old campus, which is at a lower level from the new—symbolizing dramatically the ever-mounting aspirations of this college in which Pennsylvanians take pride.[19]

The College will probably never again see a dedication day like that one in 1931. Three buildings had now been completed on the upper campus, and another men's dormitory would be ready

Academic Procession over Rainbow Bridge to dedicate the following June. As President Ketler expressed it, "The development now completed and in progress is a monument to the courage, faith, vision and generosity of the members of the Board and a few friends of the College."[20]

Harbison Chapel was used for the first formal service October 11, the Sunday after its dedication. Students were seated with the women on the left, and the men on the right. They were assigned seats alphabetically by classes with the Seniors in front and the Freshmen in the rear and balcony.[21] Faculty members checked roll daily and Sunday in this fashion until 1956.

With the dedication of the new science building, the old Physics Building was remodeled for general classroom purposes. Once again in its history of name changing, the building was renamed—this time it was called "Faculty Hall,"[22] the name by which it was to be known until its demolition in the 1950's.

In 1932, the College started a new policy for acquisition of library books. Books were purchased on the recommendation of members of the Faculty.[23] By 1939, President Ketler reported that the library contained approximately 37,000 volumes; enrollment at that time was about 900 students.[24]

The third building which the Trustees approved in 1930 was a new men's dormitory. It was decided to name it Isaac C. Ketler Dormitory as a lasting memorial to the school's founder. The plan of the building is similar to that of Memorial—five separate sections facing the main quadrangle and housing about 115 men. On the ground floor is located an oak paneled lounge, and a large dining room with kitchen facilities sufficient to serve all the men on campus at the time it was built. After this new kitchen was put into service, the dining area of Memorial Hall was converted into additional dormitory space;[25] part of this project was done as a Federal Emergency Relief Act task.[26] Approximately $400,000 of the total cost of $900,000 was contributed before the dedication of Ketler Hall in June, 1932; the remainder of the money was secured by mortgage.[27]

In trying to pick out Isaac Ketler's greatest contribution in life, J. Howard Pew commented:

> I am wondering if among the greatest benefits that came to his students could not be counted the fact that he taught us to be interested in something besides business. He devoted his life to enlarging our cultural horizon, to increasing our capacity for the enjoyment and appreciation of those finer

Isaac C. Ketler Dormitory. Built 1932.

> things without which life is but a barren existence . . . Leisure without a knowledge of how to use it becomes a menace.[28]

Dr. Weir Ketler pointed to a trend among colleges to provide better dormitory accommodations:

> Perhaps never so much as in the past few years has the importance of adequate, comfortable and beautiful dormitories been recognized. The new dormitory plans of Harvard, Yale, and other institutions are new expressions of belief in the educational and social value of adequate dormitories. There was a time when little thought was given to convenience, lighting, sanitary provisions or aesthetic surroundings. Today the importance of such provisions is generally recognized. [Joseph Newton Pew said] "Make the College healthful for that is essential. Make it beautiful for that is an education." The principles laid down by Mr. Pew many years ago have been guiding principles of the Trustees of the College.[29]

Dean Alva John Calderwood paid this tribute to "the Builder", Isaac Ketler:

> His dominant characteristic was Belief—Belief that education is valuable for every boy and girl . . . fault or failure was noted but pardoned for he believed that the boy would

> rise superior to it . . . He believed that the great character building force is faith in God . . . when we dedicate this building . . . we give to it most appropriately the inspiring name of a great master builder who for 38 years builded here the character of thousands of young people for greater service to God and to humanity—Isaac Conrad Ketler.[30]

With the student body growing each year, it was necessary to consider the construction of another girls' dormitory. The children of Joseph Newton and Mary Anderson Pew gave stock, in 1935, to be used for this purpose. The following stipulation was attached to the gift:

> They would like to have the Board so arrange the acceptance of this gift that the government, either state or national, can never take over the college except by condemnation proceedings. If this cannot be arranged, they expect the Board to accept this gift and build the dorm with the agreement that this particular building cannot be taken over by the government, either state or national, without condemnation proceedings. That, if the college or building is ever taken over by such proceedings, the then board of Trustees will use the proceeds for some good cause for the benefit of the public.[31]

Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory. Built 1937.

The building was named Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory. During 1936, while waiting for the construction to be completed, it was necessary to rent one floor of the local Penn Grove Hotel to house some of the girls.[32]

During commencement week 1937, the Trustees announced the completion of an addition to Ketler dormitory housing 40 additional men,[33] a beautifully landscaped walk at the lower end of the main quadrangle which they called Overlook Terrace, and dedicated Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory. In addition to housing over 100 girls, the red brick dormitory contains a large lobby and lounge known as Great Hall, a Music Room and library, dining and kitchen facilities, and is landscaped with lovely front and back stone terraces.

J. Howard Pew once again spoke as President of the Board of Trustees, only this time he spoke about his own mother:

> Few people knew how much her influence and support helped in rearing here the structure of character and quality of which we are all so proud. Always deeply interested in the education and training of youth . . . she was especially devoted to the Bible School . . . her children have felt that the memorial which would be most appropriate and most gratifying to her would be one that should attest at once her affection for this institution and her life-long interest in expanding the educational opportunity and cultural privileges of young women.[34]

Dean Marguerite Appleton accepted the building for the Faculty and students. In her speech, she discussed the function of a liberal arts college:

> To give a liberal education in the humanities, to teach that liberty must be linked with law, and that it is the moral obligation of every college-trained man and woman to play a constructive and an intelligent part in community and nation.[35]

In his report of 1937, Dr. Ketler again mentions the need for a new gymnasium with swimming pool, bowling alleys, handball courts, and more adequate athletic facilities for the enlarged student body.[36] Also in that report, he announced a gift of $150,000 from H. J. Crawford toward the cost of construction of an administration building.[37] Several months later, an anonymous gift of $60,000 made it possible to begin construction of an auditorium wing on Crawford Hall.[38]

On January 14, 1939, the administration building was dedicated to Harry Jennings Crawford, a Trustee of the College since 1922. This Emlenton businessman was associated with enterprises in banking and gas, but spent most of his active life in the oil business that is now known as Quaker State Oil Company. Judge William M. Parker of the Pennsylvania Superior Court said he "knew of no more meek and retiring person of his acquaintance than Mr. Crawford, but none who so held the respect and esteem of his associates."[39]

Like the chapel, Crawford Hall is built of sandstone and limestone, and is a modern interpretation of Gothic design. In addition to offices and classrooms, the building features a fine auditorium which seats about 1075 persons, and a large social room.[40]

Crawford Hall completed the main quadrangle plan on the Upper Campus which had been designed by the Olmsted Brothers in 1930.

> The new building, erected at a cost of $375,000, completes the first unit of a planned program that in the past eight years has involved an expenditure of more than a million and a half dollars. Since 1930 the college has completed two

Crawford Hall, administration building. Built 1939.

> dormitories—Ketler Hall for men and Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory for women; the Hall of Science, Harbison Chapel, and Crawford Hall.[41]

There were no major changes in the charter nor in the policies of the Trustees during these years of expansion. At the commencement meeting in 1931, J. Howard Pew was elected acting President of the Board due to the resignation of W. L. Clause for reason of health.[42] That October, Mr. Clause died, and Mr. Pew was elected President in June, 1932.[43] Although the Instruction Committee recommended Mr. Pew for an honorary Doctor of Laws degree that same spring, he declined the honor.[44] In 1939, H. J. Crawford was elected Vice-President of the Board of Trustees.[45]

The trustees took action concerning labor unions, in 1939, to which they have held over the years:

> The policy of the Board shall be that in so far as is practicable, in employing mechanics and unskilled labor, local men shall be given preference, taking into consideration ability and fitness for the work to be done.[46]

Increasingly, there was an effort to encourage and develop alumni loyalty and financial support. In 1932, a new alumni list was published.[47] By the following year, there were organized alumni groups in Beaver Valley, Erie, and Pittsburgh, beside the general Alumni Association.[48] An alumni directory was published in 1937 which listed 3437 alumni, of whom approximately 3000 were living.[49] By 1939, alumni chapters had been added in New York, Philadelphia, Butler, and Los Angeles. The general Alumni Association held its annual meeting on campus commencement day.[50] Another interest of the alumni was in establishing a Scholarship Loan Fund. Under the leadership of James Marshall, a special committee had raised over $10,000 for this purpose by 1937.[51] In 1939, H. J. Crawford established a Scholarship Trust Fund of $30,000, the income from which was to be used "to aid needy and worthy students from Emlenton and a number of communities adjacent to it."[52]

Educators across the nation were contemplating the role of the college during these difficult depression years. Dr. George L. Omwake commented:

> The college as its exists today in this country is unique

> among the educational institutions of the world. It contemplates a period of formal schooling for American youth . . . about two years more time to the process than is required of the European youth . . . Those who would introduce the junior college . . . present as their main contention that it would save time. But why save time? Why not use this period fully in preparation for life? This is especially pertinent at a time like this when we have more people in the world than are needed to do the work . . . it is quite as much our duty to educate for leisure as to educate for work.[53]

Dr. James N. Rule discussed education in terms of the needs of society:

> Society needs men and women with a keen power of logical analysis—able to break a problem up into parts and see these parts clearly in their interrelations. It also needs men and women with a constructive power of synthesis—able to rebuild the broken parts, with whatever new elements may be needed, into a new whole for the more effective service of humanity . . . In other words, education must meet the challenge of the tragic depression that has gripped the whole world and develop a socially minded generation able and disposed to think in terms not merely of individual rights but preeminently in terms of social duties and of the welfare of all.[54]

President Ketler interpreted the policy of the College through the years as trying:

> to meet the needs of its students and the community which it serves rather than to exploit any new or experimental education theories . . . yet to keep the costs at as reasonable a level as possible, as then the door of opportunity would be open to the students from the average home. It has emphasized the fundamental principles of democracy, and has endeavored to reflect in all of its activities, adherence to Christian standards.[55]

Having attended a Pennsylvania State Education Association meeting in 1937, Dean Calderwood reported some trends in education:

> One of the points of greatest interest seemed to be a report regarding the junior college movement in Pennsylvania. It appears that the junior college is likely to develop in the near future. The state teacher colleges seem to be starting a movement to make the first two years of their courses the same as that of the liberal arts college.[56]

The depression of the 1930's caused some problems for the College. It was necessary to mortgage at least part of the cost of several of the buildings erected during this period. Often it was difficult for students to pay their educational expenses. Many paid their bills on an installment plan, and frequently the bursar did not receive payment until late in the term or even after the term was completed. Several students paid their tuition in coal, and even a few paid their bills with potatoes which were prepared and served in the dormitory dining halls.[57]

In the 1932 yearbook, Dr. Ketler mentions:

> Many of you have felt the effects of the economic depression . . . problems to face, have faced them with courage and without complaint. There has been perhaps a more serious attitude toward the duties and responsibilities of college life.[58]

The activities which caused "extra" expenditure of money by students suffered the most—plays, yearbook, and college newspaper.

> Through the first years of the depression, like most other publications, *The Collegian* sank financially. Consequently it was difficult to find students who would edit a paper that was more or less a campus joke and which was always in debt.[59]

Under the Federal Relief Administration, 75 Grove City College students were given campus jobs to help pay their college expenses.

> A variety of projects have been provided for the young women including assignments to the local churches and schools, our own library, collection of . . . information on alumni, improvement of student records, organization of museum material . . . [Male] students also painted all wire fences and window guards, worked on the athletic field, remade paths thru the college forest, started construction of a road from Pine Street to Harbison Chapel.[60]

College costs varied only slightly during these ten years. Tuition remained $85 a semester throughout the decade. The cost of board per semester was $153-190, except from 1933-36 when the price was reduced to $135-171.

Students had less money to spend on lavish parties, clothes, and entertainment; faculty and administrative salaries had to be lowered for a few years, but the enrollment continued to increase, and the College expanded despite the economic situation in the nation.

The overall enrollment during the decade showed a sizable increase, although summer school attendance remained low. During the school year 1931-32, there were 692 full time students. Enrollment was at its lowest during 1933-34 with 632 students. By 1939-40, the number of students had climbed to an all-time high of 918.[61] The State Department of Public Instruction released figures in 1937 which showed that Grove City College was the largest liberal arts college in Pennsylvania:

> Grove City College, with 842 full-time students registered this year tops all but the universities and two state teachers' colleges, ranking 13th in the entire state and 11th [*sic*] in the liberal arts group. Universities alone exceed the enrollment here, with the exception of Indiana and West Chester Teachers' Colleges.[62]

At that same time Thiel had an enrollment of 257 students, Allegheny 645, Westminster 530, Slippery Rock 659, and Clarion 192 students.[63] Summer school averaged around 120 students during the 1930's.

The Faculty grew from 41 members in 1931 to 53 members in 1939. The quality of their academic preparation was improving, too. Of the 41 professors in 1931, only two had no bachelor's degree, seven had only a bachelor's degree, 21 had a masters' degree, and 11 had doctors' degrees.[64] Faculty salaries were lowered from 1932-36 due to financial problems. The assumed fringe benefits of today's educational contracts were not in effect in those days. In 1931, Dr. Ketler recommended that the Trustees develop a retirement plan for the staff, but no action was taken.[65] The standing Faculty Committees in 1936 were: Admission and Instruction, Advisory, Audits, Chapel Roll, Discipline, Forensic, Library, Physical Training, Public Relations, Publications, Religious Activities, Social, and Student Activities.[66]

Dress styles continued to change rapidly. Girls' hemlines varied somewhat, but mostly stayed about mid-calf to knee length through the 1930's. Ladies' slim coats with big fur collars were gradually replaced by full, belted coats with wide, notched lapels or leather jackets. By the middle of the decade, saddle shoes and dark bobby socks were beginning to appear in more casual

Ouija pictures. Most of the coeds wore their hair in short, wavy bobs in the early 1930's; in winter, they covered their ears with close fitting hats. By the end of the decade, hair styles were longer, parted in the middle, pulled back smoothly from the face, and ending with a fluff of frizzy curls. For classroom attire, dresses were replaced with more casual sweaters and wool skirts. Often a strand of pearls or a silk scarf was added for a touch of color. The spring formals featured flounces of soft material at the top, often repeated in ruffles at the bottom. The 1938 yearbook was the first one to show the coeds photographed in drapes.

In the early 1930's, the man about campus might be seen attired in knickers and knee socks, or suit with sweater or vest and tie. Felt hats were still in vogue. Horn rimmed glasses were being exchanged for frameless styles. Men's hair was slicked down less, and allowed to wave more naturally than in the "mad twenties." Lapels were wider on the dark suits, and often suits had matching vests. To classes, the young man would be likely to wear a white shirt and sleeveless sweater, with tweed or dark wool trousers, and short jackets were replacing the long overcoats for more casual affairs.

Harold Laski maintained that the American college student of the 1930's had a "hostility to politics and an aversion to public service. The American student was uninterested and unconcerned about what he could do to improve the social order."[67] This thesis did not seem to hold true at Grove City College, for students were interested in government. Debate topics included the Kellogg Peace Pact, free trade, international shipping of arms and munitions, presidential powers, and the permanence of the National Recovery Act policies. In 1935, students participated in 37 intercollegiate debates.[68]

Student Council, and the various house councils continued to function, although their powers of jurisdiction were admittedly limited. In 1938, the Women's Association of Grove City College was formed to

> regulate all matters pertaining to the life of the women at Grove City College not under the jurisdiction of the faculty; for further individual responsibility and sense of honor; to set up a spirit of unity among the women; to cooperate with the faculty; to set up high ideals of character, scholarship, community life, and loyalty.[69]

A number of new student clubs and activities were organized in the 1930's. In the development of Grove City College's athletic program, "A limited amount of scholarship aid has been given many of those participating in the intercollegiate athletic program."[70] A feeling was growing that athletic scholarships should be eliminated. Impetus was given to the movement by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The latter organization announced "that all athletic scholarships be eliminated from the colleges on or before September 1, 1933."[71] President Ketler reported that the Tri-State Athletic Conference of which the College was a member had formally approved the Middle States' suggestion in April, 1932. Therefore, he recommended that the College consolidate "athletic accounts in the general financial account of the College and the administration of all receipts and expenditures in the field of athletics by regular financial officers of the college."[72] The Board of Trustees approved the President's request.

Robert Thorn, the Athletic Director, announced for the fall of 1932:

> Grove City College will expand an athletic program which has been in progress of development for several years. The expansion calls for a greater emphasis on intramural athletics and a continuation of inter-collegiate athletics on a basis of using intramural sports to develop players for varsity teams.[73]

For the first time, girls were elected as members of the Athletic Council, and Miss Esther Post served as a faculty adviser.

In 1933, the girls organized a Women's Athletic Association. By the next year, they offered intramural activities in field hockey, basketball, volleyball, tennis, soccer, archery, hiking, swimming, ping pong, ring tennis, riding, baseball, dancing, and horse shoes. In addition they sponsored an annual Posture Contest, a Play Day, and May Pageant.[74] The officers of the association attended the national convention of the Athletic Federation of College Women at Denison University in Ohio. There they were asked to help organize the Pennsylvania colleges into a state organization. The first state convention of the Pennsylvania Athletic Federation of College Women was held at Grove City College, and a Grove City student, Barbara Snow, was elected the organization's first president.[75]

All of the cheerleaders during this time were male students. A new football stadium was constructed in 1936. A Varsity Club was formed in 1938 to further the athletic program for the school; all athletic letter winners were eligible for membership.[76] The following year, soccer was added as a varsity sport for men.

More departmental clubs were also formed: French Club in 1930, German Club in 1934, and Latin Club in 1936. The most thriving departmental club during this decade, in fact the largest club on campus, was the Commerce Club. In 1938, the club sponsored an All Media Advertising Exhibit in Ketler Gymnasium:

> 3000 people attended the two day affair, and found the drama of advertising so stimulating and novel, the program so lively and interesting, and the exhibit so striking and instructive, that they are anxiously awaiting the next commerce club presentation.[77]

The following year, an exhibit on "The Story of Oil" drew a crowd of 4000 persons from the surrounding area.[78]

Radio station WSAJ was granted a new license in 1932. Prof. Harmon reported to the Faculty that they had received cards from a 500 mile radius during their test period.[79] When the Hall of Science was completed, the third floor of that building was available for use by the Radio Club. Before they could move their location, the Federal Radio Commission asked the station to "secure the amendment of the charter so that it may specifically authorize the College to own and operate a broadcasting station."[80] This charter amendment authorized the College to

> establish, operate, maintain and use with or without charge therefor, radio broadcasting and/or receiving stations television transmitting and/or receiving stations, and all and every type and kind of signaling apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, sound, or signals through the atmosphere or the ether or any other medium.[81]

The station was moved to the science building on the upper campus where "complete equipment of the most modern type was installed."[82] The license permitted the station to broadcast one afternoon and two evenings a week. In addition to broadcasting the Sunday chapel service at 4:30 P.M. each week, in 1932, the Radio Club produced a thirty week series on vocational guidance for young people in the community, and programs consisting of local athletic contests, music, and entertainment. The radio station during the 1930's was supervised by the Public Relations Committee of the Faculty. Dean Calderwood discussed radio programming in 1938. He explained that they broadcast Sunday chapel, athletic events, and 90 minutes each Tuesday and Thursday evening. These evening programs were assigned to various literary and departmental clubs, and they held to a general theme. For example, when the Latin Club had charge of the program, the music students sang Latin songs, and travel talks on Italy were given by students and Faculty members. High school students were invited to produce an occasional show. Other regularly featured programs included student forums, campus news, music, and special holiday features. Dr. Calderwood estimated "during the year nearly 500 people have had some part in the programs."[83] In 1939, a new broadcast studio and communications laboratory was built in the Hall of Science.[84]

Since 1912, the College had continuously had an organization for male students planning to go into full time Christian vocations. In the 1920's, it was known as Oxford Fellowship, and was part of an international affiliation for the same purpose. In 1932, a group of English undergraduates at the Oxford Union voted that " 'this House will not fight for King and country in any war.' The Oxford pledge, as it became known, was immediately picked up in the United States."[85] Because of the similarity in name between the Oxford pledge and the Oxford Fellowship, and because the Oxford Fellowship did not admit women into membership, the local chapter decided to drop out of affiliation and form their own campus Christian organization which would be coeducational. The Christian Service League was established in 1936, with its four-fold purpose of Sincerity, Service, Sacrifice, and Spirituality.[86]

The Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. continued to function. One of the main projects of the women's organization was the sponsorship of a Big-Little Sister program for incoming freshmen. The men handled the sale of freshmen dinks and published the student handbook. By 1936, so many extra-curricular activities had been organized and were competing for the students' time that President Ketler reminded the Faculty that Wednesday evening was the night for Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. meetings; he asked their cooperation to keep that evening free from other meetings.[87]

The Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian

Church sent a questionnaire to Grove City College in 1934. The Board of Trustees answered all questions in the affirmative.

1. Do you find yourselves in harmony with a program of higher education in which is a frank acceptance of the fundamental importance of Christianity as the highest philosophy of life?
2. Do you reaffirm your determination to maintain in your college a program which is designed to realize in a vital way for the students of your institution the implications of Christianity?
3. As one of the colleges of the Presbyterian Church, do you wish to cooperate with the Board of Christian Education to stimulate the interest of the Church in Christian Education and to strengthen its colleges?[88]

Sunday chapel was held in Harbison Chapel after its dedication. Guest ministers and Faculty members took turns preaching to the students. One week during each year was set aside as Religious Emphasis Week. A guest speaker spoke each day in chapel and special programs and opportunities for consultation were afforded the students.[89]

Although many changes were taking place on the Grove City College campus, the administration and Faculty still had a final voice in student affairs. In 1933, they passed a resolution stating "any student who is married during the college year thereby severs his relationship to the College."[90] That same year, all student organizations except fraternities and sororities were required to have their treasurer's books audited twice a year, as well as any checks over $1.00 co-signed by the College comptroller. One of the fatalities of the depression was a student literary publication called the *Wolf Pack*. The Faculty decided that the students ought to resume its publication in 1938.[91] Another attempt of the Faculty to broaden the cultural horizons of Grove City students was the introduction of special assemblies. Perhaps once a month, chapel would be held in Crawford Hall, and the time would be extended to one hour so that a program could be presented.[92]

Although the *Ouija* continued to be printed each year during the depression, the editions in the early 1930's are less lavish than earlier or later yearbooks. They contain no individual or departmental pictures of the Faculty members, and freshmen and sophomores are shown in large group pictures only. Some innovations were tried during this time. The 1932 *Ouija* used the airplane as its theme throughout; the section of photographs showing campus buildings is all developed in blue tones. In 1935, the whole yearbook is done in sepia. The 1937 edition contains a picture of the whole Faculty; the following year, Faculty members are pictured by departments; and by 1939, each student has an individual picture regardless of class.

The Collegian had financial problems in the 1930's. To try to engender student interest in the campus newspaper, the staff of 1935 attempted daily publication.[93] This policy was cancelled after a two months' trial, and the paper returned to its traditional weekly publication. As early as 1937, students were making editorial pleas for a student activity fee which would be collected at registration from each student, and used to support plays, the *Ouija*, and *The Collegian*. No student activity fee was collected until the late 1950's.

One of the good results of the depression was that it taught many American young people to entertain themselves. Playing cards, particularly bridge, became a popular dormitory pastime. Radio absorbed Grove City College students perhaps even more than it did the nation, since the campus station was such a pioneer in the world of broadcasting. Radio or record hops often took the place of more expensive live band affairs. Movies became increasingly popular, and girls in the dormitories were even given special late hours on the occasion of a particularly good film showing at the local theatre.

> In order to see a notable movie a special permission is now and then granted. When this is the case, everyone must attend the first show, coming home immediately afterwards.[94]

Although the Big Bands did not come to Grove City College, the students were just as enthusiastic about the local "swing" bands which played for the proms. Students perhaps took more advantage of the athletic facilities during the hard depression years than some other times, and ice skating and hiking were more popular than they are today.

Allegheny College was in the process of organizing an Outing Club, and invited Miss Post and several students to attend one of their week-end excursions in the spring of 1938. Impressed with the good time they had on the outing, they returned to campus to see if Grove City students would want to organize a similar group. At the organizational meeting in April, 120 students met and planned several trips.[95] Miss Post and Dr. Kase, the College pastor, sponsored the club.[96] A special committee was set up in the Board of Trustees to consider finding a permanent location to build a cabin. A member of the Board, S. Y. Ramage, offered to lease property that he owned near Kennerdell, Pa. for this purpose. Another Trustee, William Robinson, provided materials for the cabin.[97] When completed, the cabin could sleep about 30 people. Students earned their membership by working for points, so that no student was excluded except by lack of interest. In addition to week-ends at the cabin, over the years Outing Club groups have taken camping trips all over the United States and Canada.

Music organizations were active in the 1930's. The Chapel Choir usually sang in about six out of town concerts each year, in addition to providing the special numbers for Sunday chapel.[98] The band marched during football season, and gave several concerts during the year. From time to time, groups would spring up, like the "Wolf Pack Orchestra," special glee clubs, or choruses.

To Pi Kappa Delta forensic honorary, Pi Gamma Mu social science honorary, and Kemikos chemistry honorary, was added Theta Alpha Phi dramatics honorary which recognized students with outstanding records in Crimson Masque plays. Usually four college-wide plays were presented each year.

Although dormitory rules were explicit and exacting, particularly for girls, the general College rules were brief and to the point: all non-residents lived in dormitories unless special permission was granted; good conduct was expected; drinking, gambling, dishonesty, and hazing (infliction of physical violence) were not to be tolerated; "The College specifically reserves the right to dismiss any student without making definite charges, whenever, in its judgment, such action seems advisable."[99] By 1939, students were affluent enough that it was necessary to limit cars on campus with this rule: "The college advises against the possession and use of automobiles by its students except where needed by commuting students or for other necessary uses."[100]

The College catalogue summarized the purpose of the school during this time:

> The aim of the College has been fourfold. It has endeavored to encourage sound scholarship, to promote the development of a wholesome social outlook, to encourage the building of

> healthy bodies, and to emphasize the importance of right, moral, spiritual, and aesthetic outlooks.[101]

The religious definition of the College had also changed slightly:

> It is a Christian College classed by the Presbyterian Church as a 'cooperating institution'. The study of the Bible is an integral part of the curriculum. The members of the faculty are Christian in belief and influence. A chapel service is held each morning and on Sunday a regular church service is held. Attendance at all chapel services is required.[102]

Dr. Weir Ketler was by this time well recognized in administrative circles. The President of Ursinus College said of him:

> We rejoice in the ability and success of your president . . . [I wish to tell you] how highly we regard President Ketler in the educational world at large. His influence and service extend far beyond this campus.[103]

During the 1930's, he served on numerous educational committees including: Committee on Higher Institutions of Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, and the State Council of Education. Among other time consuming services, he was a trustee of the Grove City Hospital, elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary.[104] Mr. Pew called him

> A President of whom we can well be proud. In him is presented a rare and fortunate combination of parts, making him at once a scholar of distinction, an educator of unusual ability, and an executive who brings a genius for efficient business management.[105]

In appreciation of fifteen years of service, the Faculty presented him with a doctor's gown in 1931.[106]

Public relations were being stressed increasingly in industry, and the College took heed of a similar need. Professor R. G. Walters was given the job of general publicity work for the College, and established a placement bureau for students.[107] The local newspaper praised his work:

> The record of placing 70 percent of the graduates in good teaching or business positions is unique this year in Western Pennsylvania; especially so in the fact that this is the first year for the operation of the placement bureau.[108]

In 1933, some of the Colonial girls found the Dean of Women dead in her apartment. Following study in Germany, Lois Cory taught music at Grove City College from 1892-95. In 1911, she returned to the College as Dean of Women.[109] Dean Lois Cory-Thompson was an exacting administrator who lived by the rules, and expected the girls to follow her example. "Living personally on a high social plane she made herself familiar with all the finer social customs, and was not satisfied until she had imparted to those under her care that same knowledge."[110] Her goal was to make her girls into ladies; many a rebellious dormitory resident returned to campus years later to thank Mrs. Thompson for showing her the correct thing to do in society.

For approximately 40 years, two men almost alone handled College finances and student records. H. O. White came to Grove City College in 1912 as an instructor of classical languages. In 1918, he became registrar, a position he held for 42 years. For 35 years, in addition to his duties as Registrar, Dr. White also handled the admissions work for the College.[111] He appeared gruff and unbending, and many young coeds fled from his office in tears, yet at Homecoming years later, he would likely call those girls by name. He was the only Faculty member who served under all four of Grove City College's presidents.

Jacob P. Hassler, known by everyone as "Jake", graduated from Grove City College in 1911. After working as a printer and auditor, he returned to Grove City and accepted the position of bursar at the College in 1924. He served continuously in that position until his retirement in 1964.[112]

It is almost an impossible task to single out a few Faculty members to mention in an institutional history. Inevitably, however, there are a few individuals who stand out above the others in dedication and service. Creig Simmons Hoyt was one of these men. He joined the Faculty in 1913; for the remainder of his life, with the exception of time out to complete a doctorate, he taught chemistry at the College. For 32 years, he was head of the Department of Chemistry. From 1940 to 1943, he was coordinator of the War Science, Engineering and Management Training Program at the school under the authority of the United States Office of Education. From 1950 until his death in 1957, he served the College as Dean. For more than 30 years, he was chairman of the Publications Committee and acted as advisor for *The Collegian* and *Ouija.* In spite of his many responsibilities,

> Dr. Hoyt was primarily a scientist and a teacher . . . He was a pioneer in [physical chemistry] . . . at the undergraduate level . . . He was an enthusiastic supporter of engineering education in the liberal arts college . . . As a chemist Dr. Hoyt's interest was in the application of chemistry to practical problems.[113]

He was an authority on the problems of ground and surface waters, secondary recovery of petroleum, sanitary chemistry, and was the chemist for 39 municipal water works in the area.[114] An author of merit, Creig Hoyt was one of the most distinguished graduates of the College.

Dr. Elinor M. Caruthers was an unsurpassed German teacher. Tall, slender, and personable, she helped lead over 20 tours to Europe, showing students the places she loved most. When World War I caused a decline in interest in German, she taught French and Spanish. As resident in Cunningham Hall, she filled the house with art treasures from around the world. From 1908 to 1940 she played an active part in student activities, as well as teaching hundreds of students to love foreign languages.[115]

Daniel Carroll McEuen was an old fashioned scholar who seemed to know everything. He tried to force students out of their provincialism, to open their cultural horizons to a world outside of Grove City. He introduced them to inter-collegiate debate, and helped bring the Pi Kappa Delta honorary to campus; about ten years later, he helped to organize Theta Alpha Phi national dramatics honorary. The literary publication, *Wolf Pack,* was probably a child of his imagination, for he encouraged students in literary pursuits of all kinds, whether in clubs, class, or on their own. His house was littered with stacks of books, but was always open to the students who flocked there. "Danny" coached debate, football, plays, and for 31 years coached track. He was a member of the English Department from 1920-58.[116]

Although much attention was paid to the physical expansion program of the College during these years, there were many changes occurring in the curriculum as well. The Faculty approved a 31 semester hour English-library major which qualified the students for state certification for school librarians in 1931.[117] A year later, the Spanish-French, Spanish-German, and social science majors were eliminated from the curriculum.[118]

With the opening of the Hall of Science, three new courses were inaugurated for men interested in engineering, industrial, and business careers. The first two years' program was identical: students took fundamental courses in mathematics, chemistry, physics, English, history and Bible. The last two years the student could elect an emphasis in physics and engineering, chemistry, or administration with concentration in business administration and accounting courses.[119] One year later, Dr. Hoyt recommended that the Administrative group of the Applied Science courses be eliminated, and the Faculty complied.[120]

In suggesting to the Faculty the use of comprehensive examinations, Dr. Ketler pointed out some recent trends in education:

> There seemed to be a tendency in educational circles to emphasize the acquirement of a usable body of knowledge. It seems that the colleges have been so busy looking at credits and courses and grades and semester limits that they overlooked any measurement of development of a consecutive body of knowledge. He suggested the possibility of a faculty committee which should give a comprehensive test at intervals in the courses and encourage the giving of more standardized tests.[121]

In response to Dr. Ketler's suggestion, the College participated in the Carnegie Study, and administered the Carnegie tests each spring to the seniors.[122]

Dr. Ketler emphasized the importance of individual student counseling:

> President Ketler felt that we might profit by stimulating the students by counseling. The suggestion is that more emphasis might be placed upon our best students rather than spending so much time trying to keep the poor student up.[123]

He further suggested that it might be an advantage for the Faculty to take a special interest in some student activities, and thus develop useful contacts.

When the enrollment of the College reached 660 students, Dr. Ketler reported to the Board:

> We believe that the College should not be interested primarily in increasing its numbers indefinitely, but rather that it should be concerned with a careful selection of students and in an endeavor to maintain increasingly higher standards of achievement.[124]

In order to raise the academic standards of the College, the Faculty realized that they had to devote all their efforts to the undergraduate program. Consequently, only three masters' degrees were granted in 1932, two in 1933, and none in 1934. This was the end of the post graduate program at the College except for two more masters' degrees granted in 1936.

Through the efforts and leadership of Dr. Creig Hoyt, the applied science program was enlarged to include courses composing a metallurgical engineering group in addition to the general engineering group and chemical engineering group already in existence.[125]

Following a careful investigation, the College received word in the fall of 1937 from the Secretary of the Accrediting Commission of the Association of American Universities that Grove City College had been placed upon their accepted list.[126]

In 1938, the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church submitted to the College a supplementary agreement revising the original Bible chair contract to which the Board of Trustees agreed. The new agreement included the following conditions:

a. Shall offer Bible courses adequate for the students both in relation to the number and the scope of courses as well as the content and method used. The courses in Bible may include such courses as are based definitely upon the Scriptures of the Old Testament and the New Testament whether the method be that of the historical, exegetical, appreciation, or problem approach . . .
b. Shall be permitted to teach, if need exists, religious education, philosophy, and psychology, and Christian sociology.
c. Shall make content of the courses "essentially Christian and true to the basic beliefs of evangelical Christianity . . ."
d. Shall cause every regularly enrolled student in the undergraduate college and in the preparatory department, to complete for graduation a minimum of 6 semester hours of Bible study.[127]

In his 1939 report to the Trustees, Dr. Ketler explained that the College was placing increased emphasis on academic excellence:

> Care is exercised in the admission of students to ascertain whether there is a good chance of success in college. Period-

> ically the records of students are examined. Those whose records are not satisfactory are warned or are advised to withdraw from college. In the past year, fifty students were advised not to return . . . this policy is in the interest of the students and of their parents and has a tendency to promote higher standards in the College. It is of interest to know that an examination of the records of graduates of the College in the medical schools of the country shows an exact correlation between their achievements in medical school and their achievements in College.[128]

As had been true from the beginning of the College, the teacher training program was an important part of the curricular program of the College during the 1930's. In 1930, President Ketler informed the Faculty that Professor R. G. Walters would be Director of Teacher Training, and would organize a Placement Bureau and act as a vocational adviser.[129] The following year the Faculty approved granting three hours credit toward a degree for practice teaching.[130]

Dr. James Rule, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, stated that the College's greatest contribution had been

> in the field of teacher preparation. Grove City organized one of the earliest summer schools for the purpose of providing increased preparation for teachers in service, and in its

May Day Court, 1930's

> regular curriculums has always kept fully abreast of the best standards and procedures in this field.[131]

Dr. Charles Platt of the Education Department reported to the Faculty in 1931 on the Association of the Liberal Arts Colleges for the Advancement of Teaching. The purpose of the 36 member organization of schools was to counteract the apparent move of the state teachers' colleges. Platt outlined a ten year program which would require all teachers to be graduates either of a state teachers' college or some other college. A five year program was also under consideration for teacher training.[132]

In his 1932 report, Dr. Ketler outlined the history of state teachers' colleges in Pennsylvania:

> From 1913 to 1920 the Commonwealth bought the state normal schools from their individual boards of trustees . . . The state, before 1913 did not own or control any institutions of higher learning. During the past decade the State Normal Schools were developed by the State into State Teachers Colleges. There are now fourteen in number, a number in excess of that maintained by any other state . . . It was originally thought that they would confine their efforts largely to the program of preparing teachers for the elementary schools of the State. More recently, however, these institutions have been training teachers for high schools.[133]

Ketler felt this policy was unfortunate, not only because it cost the taxpayer heavily, but also because it would weaken many of the independent colleges who had previously done the job without cost to the State.

Dr. Hoyt's Chemistry Laboratory

One of the problems which remained unsolved during these years was what to do with summer school. In 1931, the Faculty approved granting three credit hours to students who completed "the regular summer course in social settlement work at the Hiram House Social Settlement in Cleveland."[134] The number of students attending the summer session "has shown a continuous decline over a period of the past ten years coincident with the opening of the State Teachers Colleges for summer work."[135] The problem remained unsolved, and enrollment continued to decline.

Attendance for the August Bible School remained high throughout this decade, thanks to the generous support of the Pew family. A new feature added in 1932 was a union service held on each Sunday evening on the College football field. "By the use of loud speaking devices everyone was enabled to hear the music and address perfectly. The attendance was in excess of 1000."[136]

In summary, the decade of the 1920's was spent in preparing for the major building program which was carried out on the Upper Campus during the 1930's. The new, young President gained experience, and grew in reputation within educational circles. The depression, combined with extensive building, caused the school to go rather heavily into debt in the early 1930's, but the student body continued to grow steadily until the school had nearly 1000 students at the outbreak of World War II. The curriculum and extra-curricular activities expanded to keep pace with the growing number of students and Faculty. In general, "town and gown" worked well together, so that Dr. Calderwood could point out in 1939:

> "Grove City—Where Education and Industry Unite" contains all the elements of a good epigram which should have in it a fact and a wish, a history and a forecast; he pointed out that all of the Grove City education is not found in the schools nor all of the industry at the manufacturing plants. Grove City's slogan is true, he declared, and the best and truest word in it is the verb 'Unite' "[137]

As few could have forecast that day, town and College would be united increasingly during the next decade, as they worked together in an all-out war effort.

VIII. EFFECTS OF THE WARS: 1940-1956

In the 1940's, Grove City College underwent more changes and different programs, civilian and military, than in any other decade in her history.

The school had never seemed more prosperous than it did in the fall of 1939. Over 500 applications for admission had been received, and 294 freshmen had been admitted in September. Although 46% of these students were in the top fifth of their high school classes, President Ketler stated that "he did not feel that only those who ranked in the top of their class should be considered . . . emotional drive in a student was one of the greatest factors toward success."[1] That fall, while the boys still wore the traditional dinks, the girls wore plaid Scottish caps. Contracts were awarded that winter for an addition to Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory, a new dormitory for men, and an addition to the dining room of Ketler Dormitory.[2] Extracurricular activities flourished with six fraternities, and eleven sororities; four literary clubs; three religious organizations; nearly a dozen departmental clubs and honoraries; seven varsity and twelve intramural sports for men, and a similar number of intramural sports for women.[3] Although the students were offered a chance to enroll in a civilian pilot training program that fall, so few students showed any interest that the program was postponed for a year. The storm of World War II had not yet broken, and Grove City College students were antipathetic toward war. All this would soon change.

In spite of America's desire for peace and isolation, the war was on its way. Grove City College played a very important role in the military training of American servicemen from the beginning of America's involvement.

Grove City College was approved as a cooperating institution for the Civilian Pilot Training Program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in the fall of 1939. The purpose of the program was to train civilian pilots, and was not a military program. Students would receive 15 weeks of ground school on the fundamentals of aviation, then they would go to the New Castle airport for flying instruction. The program was offered without college credit, but on a similar basis with the intramural programs.[4] The Board of Trustees approved the contract with the Civil Aeronautics Authority in October.[5] However, since the information had not been available in time for the fall semester, the number of students interested was felt to be too small to establish a unit until the following year.[6]

As President Roosevelt accelerated United States' preparedness and aid to Britain in the spring of 1940, many of the students began to be seriously concerned about the war. President Ketler suggested that the Faculty

> should not in their classes dwell too much upon the progress of the war and the possibilities of the results . . . there was apparently a real alarm among some of the students on this account.[7]

France fell that summer. As Britain was withstanding attack, President Ketler commented to the Faculty at their first fall meeting:

> We have a great responsibility to our nation . . . In the past we may have been somewhat apologetic for America. It is now the time for us to take a more positive position in our belief . . . The importance of unity is keenly felt. The best way to help in developing this unity is to do good work on the campus and for each one to do the best possible in his particular task.[8]

That fall, the Civilian Pilot Training Program was put into operation with Prof. Russell Smith teaching the ground school, and Findley Wilson of New Castle serving as flight contractor. They were able to use a private landing strip that was being developed at the edge of Grove City.[9]

Early in the winter of 1940, the College was one of six institutions in this section of the country chosen by the United States Office of Education to teach an engineering defense training program.[10] This was an emergency program not designed for college credit, and ran from December, 1940 to June, 1941.

After considering local resources in consultation with the Cooper-Bessemer Corporation, the College submitted a proposal to the government to offer an emergency course in engineering drawing. This course was approved in December, and the number to be enrolled was limited to 40 students.[11] By December, 1941, this Engineering, Science, Management Defense Training program had grown to four courses with an enrollment of 117 students. Dr. Creig Hoyt directed the night school program. None of the students were college students, but were all local men already engaged in industrial work and endeavoring to improve their qualifications.[12] When the United States entered the war, the program became known as the Emergency Science, Management Defense War Training.

Until the United States actually entered the war, the enrollment at Grove City College remained high. Enrollment in September, 1940 was 936 students, with 521 of them being men.[13] In his December report, Dr. Ketler mentioned that student members of the National Guard would be leaving school early in February to go to training camps.[14]

The aeronautics course that year included 24 hours of meteorology, 24 hours of navigation, 24 hours of civil air regulations, 18 hours in aircraft operation, besides a minimum of 35 hours of actual flying time. The enrollment was limited to 20 students a semester, two of whom could be women. Upon completion of the course, the student received his Private Pilot's License, and three semester hours of college credit. The student paid a $25 fee for insurance and medical examinations, but the federal government paid all additional expenses.[15] During the fall of 1941, a room was constructed in Science Hall to house an airplane and laboratory facilities for the instructional purposes of the program.[16]

The Selective Service Extension was approved in August, 1941, and Houston Schlosser was the first Grove City College student to be drafted into the army in the fall of 1941.[17] Yet students reacted with the same stunned horror and disbelief as did the nation when they heard the news of Pearl Harbor on the radio Sunday, December 7, 1941. A coed recorded some student reactions to that announcement:

> I might as well have gone to a girls' school in the first place, This'll probably be one after semesters . . . Can't we just give 'em (Japanese) those old islands, and then they'd be happy, and none of our boys would be killed . . . I feel as though we ought to be doing something active ourselves, not just plugging away with biology and psych and stuff. I feel so useless this way. And what's the use in preparing for the future when we don't know what it will be?[18]

Their discussion broke up when one of the girls concluded, "As long as school and profs do business as usual, I'll have to too."[19]

In a literary comparison of opposing views on "joining up" called "Where Do We Go from Here?", two Grove City College men wrote:

> We in Grove City have realized this need and many of us are planning to offer our services soon. We shall be leaving, perhaps forever, our beloved college . . . Let us hope that we may soon return to resume our studies.
>
> A college career is too important to give up for the army when the army has more men than it needs now. If this is going to be a long war, years from now the army will still need men . . . The boys that haven't reached the age of a soldier can do their part by keeping fit until the time comes. Meanwhile they can learn something constructive by staying in school as long as possible.[20]

In January, 1942, President Ketler attended a meeting of the National Conference of College and University Presidents in Baltimore, "the largest group of college presidents ever assembled together."[21] The group recommended that colleges "adopt a nine-weeks summer session while still maintaining the 18 weeks semester,"[22] to enable students to complete a four year program in three years. The Faculty approved the recommendation, and moved the maximum normal semester load to 18 hours, with honors load at 21 hours, and summer school maximum at 10 hours. The discussion which followed included enlarging the number of courses offered which would be of specific value to defense, but the only action which was taken was to require all men to take athletic training.[23]

A Faculty Defense Committee studied methods of evacuating buildings in case of air raids, black-out procedures, and worked with a Student Defense Committee on such matters.[24] Faculty members served on the county Selective Service Board, as observers for the Army Air Corps, on the County Tire Rationing Board, directed Red Cross drives, collected books for the armed services, served on the Consumers' Interest Committee and as air raid wardens, as well as teaching and directing the military courses at the College.[25] Still, enrollment remained high until after the June graduation of 1942, and the College really wasn't involved in a major way in special military defense training until the arrival of the Naval Training School in March, 1942.

Late in January, 1942, the College was requested by the

United States Navy to organize a training school in basic radio. The school was inspected and approved by the government, and with the approval of the Board of Trustees, a proposal was submitted to the Navy covering the operation of a radio school. The Navy accepted the proposal, and the first contingent of 100 men arrived at Grove City on March 1. One hundred more men arrived each month until a total of 300 was reached, then each month 100 sailors would leave as the next 100 arrived. The College furnished a full time staff of 14 instructors under the direction of Prof. Russell Smith who gave instruction in technical mathematics, elementary electricity, alternating currents, and basic radio. Students attended classes eight hours a day, five days a week. All college men were evacuated from Memorial Dormitory, and the building was converted into a barracks with double deck bunks and additional equipment purchased by the College. It was also necessary to purchase additional kitchen and laundry equipment, construct or alter three laboratories in the Hall of Science, and furnish textbooks and educational supplies.

> It is our hope that in a reasonable period of time the income from the Naval Training School will be such as to enable us to reimburse the college treasury for necessary expenditures involved in getting the program started. And we hope that in the long run it will have a stabilizing effect.[26]

The daily schedule began at 6:00 A.M. with exercises, followed by breakfast at 7:10 A.M. Classes were held from eight o'clock until noon, and again from one o'clock to five o'clock. Following the evening meal, they participated in an athletic program and study period. Any student who was not keeping up with his work was required to report to a supervised study hall, but many of the good students went too, for extra work and laboratory experiences.

> Most of them held ham radio licenses or were engaged in radio repair service in their respective home towns . . . The college is located in the pleasant community of Grove City, whose six thousand inhabitants have warm feelings toward the uniformed men in their midst. Every Sunday the local community swimming pool is reserved for the men of the naval school. The local churches and homes welcome the sailors and marines. The local USO provides varied entertainment.[27]

The first two months were spent learning direct current theory, physics, mechanical drawing, and intensive mathematics. The last month was spent doing radio and electrical experiments; learning alternating current theory; construction and operation of receivers, rectifiers, and transmission lines. Classes were held Monday through Friday, and every Saturday morning was spent taking tests. Grades were posted by numbers only. Those students who passed the course were sent on to a secondary school for advanced radio and radar training.[28]

American colleges were in a turmoil as to what to do, and how best to serve their country. At a meeting of 49 Pennsylvania colleges in February, 1942, Dr. Ketler reported 25 were planning an 11-15 week summer school, two of six weeks, and 17 of six to ten weeks. Forty schools planned to graduate students in three years, and some had accelerated to as little as two and two-thirds years. In general, the presidents agreed that the Selective Service boards were trying to let students finish a semester's work before calling them into the draft.[29]

In March, the Civilian Defense Committee of the Faculty received approval for special training courses in general defense, fire defense, gas defense, and first aid.[30] A page of the *Ouija* was dedicated to 63 "Grovers" in the service, and *The Collegian* added a column called "Scuttle Butt" which was written for and by the sailors. Yet compared to the last two years of the war, life on campus was still fairly normal.

Summer school was changed from six weeks to nine weeks in 1942. "This change was accepted (by the Faculty) without question or complaint in spite of the fact that the additional responsibilities carry with them no added compensation."[31] The Bible School met for its 46th annual session. Looking forward to 1943, they decided to make no plans because of restriction on travel and other uncertainties.[32] During that summer, at the request of the government, the College started a new aviation program as a successor to the Civilian Pilot Training Program. Soldiers and Naval Aviation Reserves attended the eight weeks' course to receive intensive instruction in navigation, meteorology, Morse code, airplane construction and operation, military tactics and procedures in flying. The College was responsible for the ground school instruction, physical fitness, housing, and feeding the men.[33]

Enrollment figures for September, 1942 list 415 men out of a total of 822 students.[34] All semblance of "college as usual", however, ended with the revision of the Selective Service Act in November, 1942, which lowered the draft age to 18. Dr. Ketler wrote in his December report:

> We shall feel the effects of this law in the enrollment of the College in the second semester of this year, and by the opening of another college year there will be few young men in college except those who are in government service or who are deferred because of physical disability or for some special reason.[35]

Arthur McBride, a graduate of the College and an instructor in the Naval School from its inception, was assigned as a full time Executive Director of the Naval Training School in the fall of 1942. His biggest problem was securing qualified instructors in the fields of electricity and radio until the Navy agreed to detail personnel who had graduated from some of their advanced schools elsewhere. The College found it necessary to buy substantial amounts of equipment for the various military programs. Only some of it would be useful in the post-war period, but the President felt that "it is our function to do everything in our power to make the School fully successful."[36] He announced to the Faculty in December that in those past six months, "between 1700 and 1800 men and women had received instruction on the campus."[37]

Starting in February, 1943, the College operated an Army Air Force School for pre-flight training. This was a smaller program than the Naval Program, and one of a more general nature. Many of the boys who were drafted had very limited education. This program gave them some general education, and gave the officers a chance to see which men might be trainable as pilots. Therefore, the Air Force program included more classes in the social sciences, English and the sciences, but of a less technical nature than the radio courses that the sailors and marines took.[38]

With an increasing number of Grove City College men being drafted in the spring of 1943, the Faculty voted to grant degrees to seniors who were called to active duty during their final semester.[39] The yearbook was dedicated to peace, and listed over 300 "Grovers" on an alumni honor roll. House Councils elected air raid wardens, and practiced black-outs. *The Collegian* ran a column "From the Front" in each issue, reporting the activities of Grove City College draftees. Pan Hellenic Council held bond drives in the fall and spring. The Interfraternity Council held no formal dance, nor spring parties to save money and gas. Football and basketball were cancelled as varsity sports because of a lack of men, although Mr. Thorn tried to maintain varsity golf, track, tennis and soccer.[40] Summer school ran 16 weeks from June 1, to September 18, and Dr. Ketler reported "We expect to follow the present plan as long as the war lasts."[41]

The enrollment of students reflected the influence of the war. The total registration of civilian students in the fall of 1943 was 481, of whom only 89 were men.[42] Dr. Ketler said in faculty meeting:

> This is an entirely different year again, with the fewest boys in College in 25 years . . . It seems that we have touched the bottom and are on the way up.[43]

In 1943, there was a slight increase in the enrollment of the Naval Training School, from 300 to 330 service men.[44] To eliminate the overcrowding in Memorial Dormitory, portions of Ketler and half of Lincoln Hall were opened to these men. Student Council dances on Tuesday and Friday nights were opened to servicemen as well as the dormitory recreational facilities. Fraternities and men's organizations were almost non-existent. Air Force men joined the choir for Sunday chapel; otherwise, it was virtually a women's chorus. The 1944 *Ouija* contains a separate servicemen's section. The College during these years published a "Wolverine Newsletter" which was sent to over 300 servicemen who had gone to Grove City College and were now stationed around the world. The Dean of Men, Addison Leitch, was largely responsible for this publication which informed the men about the events at school, as well as the location and accomplishments of their college friends who were in the service.[45]

The community cooperated actively in the war effort, too. Cooper-Bessemer operated a training program for mechanics to learn engine repair. Wendell-August Forge trained men in metal work. The town operated a USO, and Sunday school classes volunteered to do sewing and tailoring for the servicemen in the dormitories. Many local people housed servicemen or their families while they took courses at the College.

In February of 1944, the College was notified that the Air Corps contract would be cancelled when the contingent in school completed its work. Dr. Ketler felt it was an indication that the peak had been reached in training program, and that the school would soon be returning to normal. For the first time since the war began, it was necessary for the Faculty to review the college program and make necessary changes for peacetime classes again. He asked for consideration of major curriculum revision; study of individual offerings, texts, and methods; stimulation for excellence; cooperation between different fields of study; comprehensive examinations, and increased physical training.[46] In his report that same spring, the President reported:

> One by one the service programs that the College has undertaken have served their purpose and have been suspended . . . [the College] organized the first civilian school in the field of radio for the Navy . . . We still have an active program in the field of radio for the Navy, and there are indications that this program will be continued in the coming year.[47]

He mentioned further that "the principal financial advantage that the College receives (from the service contracts) is from a four percent charge for the use of facilities."[48] Both the Army and Navy included only those facilities that were used for instructional purposes, however.

The College received notification that the Naval Training School would continue through the middle of April, 1945. Dr. Ketler felt that the College was fortunate to have participated in this program. The contract was terminated because the Navy had developed its own facilities for training by that time.[49] Ten instructors who had been hired for the Naval Training School were released at this time.[50] The program operated just over three years; 49 classes finished their work at the College, totaling 3759 sailors and marines.[51]

Although no one will ever know the accurate number of Grove City College alumni who served in World War II, an honor roll compiled in the alumni newspaper in 1945 listed 499 who served in active duty, and 16 who died in action. In recognition of the part that Grove City College played in the war effort, on April 28, 1945, the government launched the "S. S. Grove City Victory" ship.[53] Student Council gave a gift of books to help outfit the ship for the Maritime Commission.[54]

In addition to the military service the College rendered during the war years, some changes took place in the civilian life of the school as well. The week after Pearl Harbor, the Board of Trustees selected a committee of five members who were "empowered to act for the Board in any emergency, with authority to assist the government in every way possible."[55] In 1943, and again in 1944, the recommendation was made that some women be elected as Trustees, but no action was taken. For his leadership on the Board of Trustees for over 30 years, Mr. J. Howard Pew was granted an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1944. The degree was granted without his prior knowledge or publicity because he had refused a previous attempt by the Board to honor him in this way.[56] The general purpose of the College in the Charter was amended that same year to include the statement: "Professors and teachers so appointed shall at all times be subject to removal at the discretion of the Trustees as the welfare of the college may demand or require."[57]

On April 16, 1940, Matilda Gilson Ketler died at age 90. "Madame Ketler", as she was often addressed to distinguish her from Weir's wife, had served as an inspiration and wise counselor not only to her husband who was the founder of the school, but also to her son for almost 25 years as President.[58]

Commencement 1941 marked not only the 65th anniversary of the founding of Grove City College, but also celebrated 25 years of service to Weir C. Ketler as President. At his inauguration in 1916, Dr. Ketler was the youngest college president in Pennsylvania; in 1941, he had served for a longer period of time than any other president in the state. From an enrollment of about 300, the College student body had grown to 934; from ten buildings on 40 acres of land downhill, the campus had expanded to 16 buildings on almost 100 acres of land on the upper and lower campuses.[59] In recognition of his service, the Alumni Association honored him with a luncheon during graduation week. Toastmaster for the occasion was the Rev. Mr. J. Stanley Harker, '25, President of the Association.[60] The Board granted President Ketler a three months' vacation with pay so that he could conserve his health for continued activities.[61]

As the College entered into war-time efforts, Dr. Ketler stated:

> A faculty is a group of associate executives. Their success depends upon each carrying out his part and, as has hap-

> pened this year, taking up the work of others and working for the common good.[62]

As Faculty members were occupied full or part time with military programs, it was necessary for other professors to teach their regular classes to the civilian students. Since most of these students were women, it was necessary to release some professors who taught mostly male students for the duration of the war.

In 1943, 18 plots of land 40 by 100 feet were made available to the staff for Victory Gardens.[63] In 1944, A. J. Calderwood was awarded the Distinguished Service citation as a member of the Selective Service Board of Mercer County for "untiring and impartial service to the war effort." He personally bade goodby to almost every one of the 1722 selectees to leave Mercer for induction.[64]

Some plant expansion took place in the early 1940's. Mr. H. J. Crawford established a trust fund to maintain and improve Crawford Hall in 1940. An addition to Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory was completed in time for the fall semester of 1940; it housed 40 women. The dining room and kitchen facilities of Ketler Dormitory were also enlarged in time for the fall of 1940.[65] Lincoln Hall, a third dormitory for men, was finished for occupancy in January, 1941.[66] There was some discussion by the Trustees in 1943 about accepting an offer to the College of the Pew family farm near Mercer. Some members thought students could work there during the summer, and some consideration was even given to setting up an agricultural program at the College. As Dr. Ketler said in later years, it was decided that "there were enough problems with running a college without trying to run a farm as well."[67] In October, 1943, the Library received a collection of between 2000 and 3000 books in the field of mathematics from the estate of Leslie L. Locke.[68] Because there were only 65 civilian male students enrolled at the College in the fall of 1944, and 391 women, it was decided to house women in the east wing of Ketler Dormitory.[69] Miss Post served as house mother for the girls while they lived there.[70]

In May, 1940, Dr. Hoyt reported that there were 33 active student organizations on campus, whereas there had been only 23 seven years before that time.[71] In 1941, *The Collegian* celebrated its 50th anniversary of publication.[72]

For several years, there had been a desire among some of the Faculty members to procure a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa on campus. An investigating committee recommended that an honor organization be established to promote scholarship. An honor society was founded called Scroll and Key; on December 12, 1941, the first seven seniors were recognized for their scholastic work. Merit Awards were given to the top 15% of each class, but membership in Scroll and Key was reserved for scholarship based on a full six semesters of work.[73]

While the country was once again realizing how important women were in wartime, the College women more fully realized their own potential, also. In 1942, the Women's Governing Board organized a Judicial Board to try their discipline cases. Discussion started concerning a senior women's honorary organization in 1942, but no one was tapped into membership until the spring of 1944. The organization was named Alpha Theta Mu.[74] The women's organizations continued to function through the war years with very little change. The number of women students attending Grove City College throughout the whole decade of the 1940's varied but little, with a low of 319 in 1943, to a high of 453 in 1949. During the same period, the number of civilian men varied from 65 in 1944, to 1054 in 1948.[75]

The College was so busy teaching special defense programs that comparatively few curriculum changes were made in the early 1940's. In 1941, a Latin-Spanish major was added.[76] When President Roosevelt signed into law an all-year Daylight Savings Bill, the Faculty voted to change the class time schedule. The first class would start at eight o'clock, followed by chapel at nine o'clock, and the remainder of the morning classes would change on the half hour.[77] This time schedule is still in effect with only minor changes. Starting the fall of 1943, tuition went up from $85 a semester to $100 a semester.[78]

In 1942, the College changed to an accelerated program for the duration of the war; by attending both semesters and a nine weeks summer school, students could finish their baccalaureate program in about three years.[79] In the summer of 1943, the nine weeks' summer school was lengthened to 12 weeks, or a double six weeks' program.[80] With the close of the war in the Pacific, the Faculty voted to return to the normal calendar of two 18 week semesters and a nine weeks' summer session.[81], replacing the 16 weeks' session which they taught in the summer of 1945.

President Ketler stated at the opening of school in 1945:

> In the past several years all the emphasis was on preparation for war and now it is a preparation for peace. Conditions now are much the same as after the last war and college education is in a very strategic position. We enter the new year with a feeling of hope.[82]

The veterans started flooding back into college, and the semester opened with over 300 male civilians for the first time in three years. The registrar spoke regarding these ex-servicemen, emphasizing "their serious attitude and desire to get the most out of their college work."[83] Yet some of the new students must not have been too serious, as Dr. Hoyt "expressed a wish that in some way it could be impressed upon the new students that study does not ruin one's social standing."[84] The new semester starting in January, 1946, was almost like starting another fall term, as over 150 new students entered at that time.[85]

Williard Sperry said in his book, *Religion in America*:

> We have then, in America at the moment, a rather curious paradox of denominational colleges soft-pedalling their religious tradition in an attempt to be cosmopolitan, and state universities providing by vicarious means an opportunity for the cultivation of the religious life . . .[86]

Contrary to Mr. Sperry's observation, the year before the book was published, Grove City College amended her charter to require "at all times three fourths of the members of the Board of

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Trustees shall be members or communicants of an evangelical Christian denomination."[87] In 1946, a Religious-Education major was added to the curriculum.[88] Dr. Ketler commented, "We are having a part in maintaining, building and strengthening an independent college in which there can be emphasis on the Christian values."[89]

During the last half of the decade, the College officials were kept busy wondering what to do with all the men who came to school on the GI Bill. In 1944, there were 65 men in College, no active fraternities or men's organizations except the Y.M.C.A., no sports except touch football and basketball. Two years later, there were 653 veterans alone, six fraternities and many men's organizations had been re-established, the College was housing about 200 men in town and the peak veteran enrollment had not yet been reached. Statewide, the enrollment situation was the same. In 1939, there were 89,000 students in Pennsylvania colleges; in 1947, there were 143,000 students.[90] In 1946, 57% of the full-time enrollment in American colleges was comprised of veterans;[91] on the Grove City College campus that year, veterans comprised 51% of the students.

Housing was the biggest problem:

> In considering the continued development of the College, we might properly plan to increase the proportion of women to men. At the present time there are more than two men for every woman in college. Under normal conditions, the ratio has been five men to four women.[92]

It was possible to accept the additional number of men only because they could find housing in private homes. On the recommendation of the Trustees, plans were drawn up for an addition to Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory. Dr. Ketler had to go to Washington to get priority for the erection of the building, but it was ready for occupancy second semester of 1947[93] This addition made it possible to house approximately 340 girls on campus. In 1946, Ketler was authorized to contract with the Federal Public Housing Authority to build 16 family units for married veterans.[94] By the fall of 1946, the enrollment had increased so that neither the chapel nor Crawford Hall would seat all the students. It was necessary to alternate the freshmen in daily chapel while an addition was added to Harbison Chapel.[95] Dr. Ketler made the following predictions for collegiate enrollment:

> The general consensus of opinion is that the maximum enrollment in colleges will be reached not later than 1951. Already there have been evidences of a slackening in the demand for college and university training . . . [After 1951] it is anticipated that the attendance figures will show a decline for the country as a whole. Many of the emergency colleges have already been closed and others will disappear. Some may be continued as junior colleges or as city colleges.[96]

The Trustees studied an expansion plan which would erect the following buildings: athletic and recreation center, library, men's dormitory, women's dormitory, and an engineering building. The projected cost was approximately $2,700,000.[97] As the Olmsteds had drawn the plans, the expansion program would provide facilities for 1200 to 1500 students.[98] The only additional plant expenditure for the remainder of the 1940's, however, was the replacement of the Ketler heating boilers in 1948 for $100,000.[99]

Only slight changes were made in the Charter or By-Laws of the College during the decade. Mr. Pew had favored the election of women to the Board of Trustees for many years, because "40% of the student body were women, 60% of the wealth of the nation is owned by women."[100] Finally, at the commencement meeting in 1949, four women were elected to the Board of Trustees: Miss Mary Ethel Pew, Mr. Pew's sister; the Honorable Sara Mathilde Soffel, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County; Mrs. George Breene, daughter of H. J. Crawford; and Mrs. Horace Baker.[101]

The Faculty changed more than usual during the 1940's. In 1940, there were 54 Faculty members for a student body of 928.[102] A number of temporary instructors were added to teach in the various military programs. A few of them stayed on after the war was over, but most of them were only temporary additions. By 1945, there were only 47 Faculty members, but with the quick increase in student population after the war, there were 62 members by 1950.[103] Although Dr. Ketler once again was unsuccessful in obtaining a retirement and hospitalization plan for the Faculty in 1947, he was not in favor of sabbatical leaves:

> I do not believe that the College is in a position to adopt a plan under which a member of the Faculty would be relieved periodically from his teaching activities for an entire year. It is possible, however, that a more liberal plan might be

adopted for leaves of absence during the summer term.[104]

Several changes were made in the administrative body in the 1940's. When E. B. Harshaw died in 1945, J. P. Hassler, Bursar, was elected Treasurer of the College as well.[105] Dr. Addison Leitch resigned as Dean of Men that same year, and Robert Thorn, Athletic Director, became Dean of Men, too.[106] After 53 years of service on the Faculty, and 35 years as Dean, Alva John Calderwood died in 1949.[107] Dr. Creig S. Hoyt, Chairman of the Chemistry Department, was appointed Dean of the College.[108]

Prior to 1948, Dean Calderwood handled all the alumni work as a sideline. He made it his business to keep in close contact with many of the alumni. At the request of the Alumni Association, Mr. Jack Kennedy, who had served for two years as an accounting instructor, was made Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association.[109]

Early in the decade, the College operated a self-help program for about 75 students under the auspices of the National Youth Administration.[110] Competition from the lower priced state institutions of higher learning was acutely felt during the war. "It has been estimated that in state supported institutions three-fourths of the income is received from sources other than the students themselves."[111] In 1946, the Carnegie Corporation removed their restriction that only the income on grants could be spent. To relieve the pressure of swollen student enrollment, they announced that one tenth of the principal could be spent per year.[112] The Board of Trustees continued to operate on the policy that "the best kind of endowment is plant facilities which yield an income, and that the college dormitories show a satisfactory return."[113] Beside the competition of the state schools,

> in a better endowed university, approximately 50% of the operating budget is received from endowment income or gifts . . . [The independent colleges] must provide facilities and an educational program that make an appeal to the public and they must keep their costs on a basis comparable with other institutions.[114]

To keep their good teachers and to reward those who worked under difficult conditions during the war, the Board of Trustees voted a ten percent salary increase for the Faculty in 1947, plus additional merit increases of up to one percent of the total salary payroll.[115]

To complete the Olmsted plan of building expansion on the Upper Campus, and to meet the needs of a greatly enlarged student body, the Trustees approved a fund raising campaign for $3,000,000 early in 1949. The Pew Memorial Fund pledged half of the total with the understanding that friends of the College would match that amount. The program was outlined to include a men's dormitory, a women's dormitory, a library, an athletic and alumni building, and an addition to the Hall of Science.[116] Ground was broken for the two dormitories in February. At their June meeting, the Trustees employed four full-time staff members of the John Price Jones Corporation of New York to help raise the funds.[117]

Following the war, students quickly returned to their previous peace-time activities. By 1946, all six fraternities were reorganized, mostly by boys who had been members before they went into the service. The sororities had continued through the war years, in fact, two more had been organized to bring the number of sororities on campus to 12. The Pan Hellenic Council held its first formal dance since 1943. In 1947, the Omicron Xi fraternity was formed, and most of the chapter members were war veterans.[118]

In general, the veterans tended to group together socially, to be more independent about obeying rules unquestioningly, to drink more, and remain aloof from many of the collegiate activities that they considered childish. Many of them were married and had children, so lived off campus in apartments, trailers, or anywhere they could find room. A number of them held jobs while attending school, and had time only to attend classes; hence, they took no part in extra-curricular activities and were virtually unknown by the other students.[119]

The Commerce Club, which had been inactive during the war, was reorganized as the Leadership Club, and stressed learning correct parliamentary procedure.[120] Webster and Shakespeare literary clubs were revitalized; Philokalian and Speedwell clubs existed for the girls, but were fast losing in popularity. Square and Compass Club was organized in 1947 for student and faculty Masonic members. By 1947, varsity sports included football, basketball, baseball, soccer, golf, and swimming.[121] Biology Club was organized in 1946, German Club was rejuvenated, and the Metallurgy Club was established in 1949.

The only new honorary organization to be added to campus in the last half of the decade was Omicron Delta Kappa. This national men's leadership honorary fraternity was chartered at Grove City College on June 3, 1947[122] through the efforts of Dean of Men, Robert Thorn.

Homecoming was beginning to rival commencement as the day for class reunions by the 1940's. By 1948, the Homecoming Dance sponsored by the Student Council had grown so large that it was necessary to use the Penn Grove Hotel as well as the Social Room in Crawford Hall.[123] The first Homecoming Queen and Court were elected in 1949. Dad's Day for football players was slowly growing into more of a Parents' Day for students by the end of the decade.[124]

> It is the policy of the College not to encourage the development of denominational groups as campus organizations. However, we do encourage the organization of denominational groups centering in the local churches . . . We believe the program makes for unity on the campus and also tends to strengthen the church ties of students attending the College.[125]

In keeping with this policy, a Newman Club was formed by College students in 1946, sponsored by the Church of the Beloved Disciple in Grove City. Since its founding, besides social functions, they have periodically held masses on campus for the Roman Catholic students, and offered some counseling services.[126] Other churches which have at times sponsored denominational religious groups for college students are: The Church of the Epiphany, Episcopal, with Canterbury Club; Grace Methodist, with Wesleyan Fellowship; the Presbyterian churches with their joint Westminster College Fellowship.

The Christian Service League, which was an interdenominational campus organization, promoted Bible study, organized a missionary group, held retreats, sent out regular Gospel Teams which held services in churches in the area, and taught Sunday School at the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic in Grove City.[127] To coordinate the activities of Christian Service League with those of the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., a Council of Religious Organizations was established in 1949.[128]

Daily chapel was held five days a week, Tuesday through Saturday, and Sunday chapel was held in the afternoon during this time. President Ketler reported in 1949, "approximately one-half of the students were registered as Presbyterian and that all but about 50 were church members."[129]

The role of a college is difficult to determine in any age. President Ketler discussed it in relation to its service to young people:

> It makes possible an experience that most ambitious and capable young people enjoy and through which they are prepared to serve more effectively in the social and economic activities of the nation. It is also an experience which broadens their horizons, tends to stabilize character, and establishes friendships that often last through life.[130]

Although somewhat of an idealist, he realized that "No human institution ever solves all of its problems."[131] In the Middle Ages, cathedrals were the great achievement of the era. On the eve of the Development Fund Drive to raise $3 million, Dr. Ketler said:

> The great achievements of our time are in different fields. The cathedrals of today are the educational institutions, and in helping to plan for and build a beautiful and efficient college, we are in some measure taking our places with the cathedral builders of earlier generations.[132]

With all its faults, he maintained, "To me a college is a magnificent expression of the idealism of America."[133]

There were comparatively few changes in the curriculum during the 1940's. For the Bachelor of Arts degree, there were 13 majors in 1940; in addition to a new major in Christian education that was previously mentioned, a major was added in Latin-Spanish in 1947, and the philosophy-psychology major replaced a Bible-philosophy major in 1949. That same year, the biology major was divided into separate majors of botany and zoology for a Bachelor of Science degree. Two one-year courses were added for pre-laboratory technicians and pre-nursing training in 1949. The general engineering group was replaced by a major in mechanical engineering and another major in electrical engineering.[134] The requirements of the Bachelor of Science in Commerce, and the Bachelor of Music degrees remained the same throughout the decade.

During the war, there was an understandable dearth of teachers. Prof. Walters became very concerned after the war was over, however, when few of the returning young people entered training in this area:

> We have the smallest number preparing for teaching that we have had at any time during the last 15 years. Many of our best students who were planning to teach are now planning to take up some other work . . . He feels that the situation is really alarming.[135]

Truman's Loyalty Order of 1947, for the investigation of employees of the Executive branch of the Federal government released pent-up emotions against the Communists in the United States. Mr. Pew made a study of subversive activities in colleges and churches, and stated that "in his opinion, fifty of the largest universities in the country were teaching economics, using a text-book most subversive, and the country was more in danger now than at any other time."[136] Over the years, Mr. Pew has taken an active interest in the Economics Department of the College, and sought to keep it conservative in nature.

For many years, twice each semester each Faculty member was asked to submit a "Delinquent Report" to the Dean on any student doing unsatisfactory work. The Dean would then call each of these students into his office for the "Dean's Tea Party," as it was known on campus. In the early 1940's, this was decreased to two reports in the fall, and only one report in the spring semester. In 1948, the Faculty voted to change the name of such a report to "Scholastic" or "Progress Report."[137]

In the early years, there had been no outside invited guest speaker for commencement, since nearly every graduating senior had a part in the graduation exercises. As the number of students increased to make that impractical, the valedictorian and salutatorian were still asked to speak for their classmates, but an additional speaker was secured from the outside to address the class. With 283 seniors graduating in June of 1949, it was decided to discontinue the valedictory and salutatory speeches.[138]

With post-war inflation came a rise in the cost of education. In 1949, tuition at Grove City College rose to $250 a year,[139] and room and board expenses varied from $225 to $265.50 per semester.[140]

President Ketler's prediction concerning enrollment proved true. The student body varied between 1400 and 1500 students from 1948-50. The following year, the number dropped by over 100 students, and continued to drop for several years until the mid 1950's, when it started to increase once more.

The students of the post-war era were sober, well-trained, and eager to make themselves useful to business. The war had made them cautious.

> Above everything security was the great goal; they didn't want risks . . . The class of 1949 was a settling-down generation . . . The veteran was not afraid of bigness, he had learned how to keep his nose clean, and how to live in an organization where conformity was emphasized . . . The Good Life meant: a good wife, a comfortable house, about three children, one, perhaps two cars, and later, with luck, a summer cottage.[141]

They did not wish to go into business for themselves, but wanted only to slip, unnoticed, into the ranks of secure suburbanites who owned their own homes and minded their own business. Their counterparts in the 1950's would be known as the "Silent Generation."

The post-war problems of inflation, Cold War, and strikes were dealt with by an uninspiring President Truman. President Eisenhower had his virtues, but creativity was not one of them. The "Silent Generation" made no waves, and plodded philosophically through college. The Korean War raised little outcry, nor was it met with the patriotic fervor of the previous world wars; it was "disruptive but engendered no great emotions, antagonism, or enthusiasm among those in college."[142]

Values were changing. College was no longer only for the elite; the GI Bill had changed all that. Although most of the veterans had now graduated, the Pittsburgh steelworkers' children now came to Grove City College along with the third generation of College families. The Un-American Activities Committee brought an atmosphere of mistrust to the American scene, but there were no McCarthy investigations on the Grove City campus, and the local reaction to such national problems was a reluctance to get involved, and a desire to conform. The 1951 *Ouija* was a diamond anniversary issue dedicated to Isaac Conrad Ketler and the past. But change had come to Grove City College, and the decade of the 1950's was not going to be a return to "normalcy" of the post-war era.

In reaction to the gambling scandals at Madison Square Garden in 1951 between collegiate basketball teams, Dr. Ketler reiterated Grove City College's policy toward athletics:

> We have at no time felt that athletics should serve as a promotion adjunct of the College or as a money-making agency. The program of athletics has been an integral part of the academic program and the department is on the same plane as other departments of the College . . . We do not recruit students for athletics nor do we provide special athletic scholarships nor any form of subsidization.[143]

The College specialized in intramural athletics at this time, and was quite unconcerned whether its varsity teams won or lost. Therefore, the sports program engendered little enthusiasm among the students or alumni. The situation would be improved when the new recreation building was completed in 1953, and facilities were available to carry out a broader athletic program.

Student Council recommended to the Faculty that the hour for Sunday chapel be changed from 4:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. for one semester on an experimental basis. The Faculty approved the request.[144] In June, the student body voted overwhelmingly in favor of keeping the 7:30 P.M. hour,[145] which is still in effect today.

The veterans had helped the school by refusing to put up with much of the traditional hazing of freshmen students. Gradually, the upperclassmen's outlook on incoming students was changing. The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. were instrumental in sponsoring some positive activities to orient freshmen. For several years, they held a retreat at the Outing Club cabin before school opened in the fall to plan for the orientation program.[146] In 1952, the plans included a coke party, a tour of campus, a brunch, and a mixer.[147]

The literary clubs, which had formed the basis of Grove City College social life for most of its history, were on the decline. Fraternities, sororities, and several dozen extracurricular clubs had fulfilled the social need on campus, and declamation and other literary skills had lost favor with the college public. In 1951, the Philokalian and Speedway Clubs merged to form one literary club for women, and the following year stopped meeting altogether. By 1953, only Webster Debating Club continued to meet,[148] but they ceased to exist the following year, too. In 1956, and for several years thereafter, an attempt was made to reactivate Webster as a coeducational Webster Humanities Club, but even this attempt proved futile as the days of literary clubs became College history.

Clubs came and went in the 1950's. After Dr. Calderwood's death, Latin Club was reorganized to include those students taking Greek, and was named Classics Club. Square and Compass became Star and Crescent for Masonic DeMolay members and alumni in 1953; in 1954, it was called Acacia. Engineers Club organized in 1953; International Club was established in 1954.

In 1952, the senior women's honorary organization Alpha Theta Mu, formed a sophomore leadership honorary club for women called Crown and Scepter. It was organized with the hope that it would be accepted into the national membership of Cwens.[149] In April, 1953, Crown and Scepter was approved to become Pennsylvania Xi chapter of Cwens.

Clothing styles changed, too. Every college man needed a gray flannel suit, several flannel sport jackets or blazers with metal buttons, a supply of button-down shirts (with at least one pink one, if he was well-dressed), and white buck shoes. To class, he'd wear corduroy slacks and shirts, or bright sport shirts. Girls wore mostly skirts and sweaters to class. Although bermudas were becoming the style in sportswear by the mid 1950's, girls were not permitted to wear them on campus or downtown unless they were covered with a long coat. Even gym clothes were to be hidden by long coats until the girls arrived on the playing field. Coeds were not permitted into the dining rooms for meals unless they had skirts on, except for Saturday and Sunday breakfast. Later in the 1950's, slacks were permitted for Saturday lunch. Who can forget the pictures where the full skirts of the decade almost met the white bobby socks at mid calf? For a dressier effect, the girls wore ballet slippers. The full, ruffled, net formals of the mid 1950's gave way to short gowns by the end of the decade.

Girls' rules were indicative of the conservative nature of the school. The regular hour for freshmen women to sign into the dormitories was 8:30 P.M., until late spring, when they received nine o'clock permission. The regular hour for upperclass women was ten o'clock, but in spring, the seniors did not have to be in until eleven o'clock.[150]

Week-end hours included a complicated system of extra late hours for each class, but midnight permissions were special, and one o'clock permissions were reserved for perhaps one or two rare occasions during the year. Bed check was taken periodically by the deans, and a girl had to have a written invitation in advance to leave school overnight.

On April 11, 1951, a special assembly was held in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the school. Dr. Morgan Barnes, early student of the College and Faculty member at various times, delivered a Founder's Day address about the early days of Grove City College.[151] The following December, the Newcomen Society of England honored Dr. Ketler in Erie, where he gave an address summarizing the 75 years of history of the school.[152]

The Olmsted plan for the expansion of the Upper Campus was completed during the last six years of Dr. Ketler's administration. West Hall for women and South Hall, later named Hopeman Hall, for men were dedicated simultaneously on the afternoon of June 9, 1950. The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ralph C. McAfee of Erie, and open house was held afterward.[153]

The Recreation and Alumni Hall was the next building to be built. In September, 1950, Mr. Pew personally pledged $100,000 in addition to the $300,000 already in the Development Fund from the Pew Memorial Foundation, if $200,000 could be raised from other sources so that construction could get under way. Because of the North Korean aggression that June, the Finance Committee of the Trustees reported:

> No steel for the proposed new Gymnasium would be available within twelve months without a Directive Order and that no steel could be obtained without the support of the Department of Commerce . . . If the College were willing to install military training, it would help in getting the required steel.[154]

Recreation and Alumni Hall. Built 1953.

When World War II ended, considerable thought had been given to applying for an R.O.T.C. unit for the College. The Trustees voted at this time to once again commit the College to military training.[155] That winter, the school was inspected and approved by both the Army and the Air Force. Since the government wished to enlarge the number of Air Force R.O.T.C. units at that time, Grove City College was chosen to receive one of these units. By June, 1951, Dr. Ketler could report to the Trustees that it was necessary to "secure permission from the Defense Production Authority to break ground and it looked now as if the required approval might be secured."[156] The cost of the gym and alumni complex was set at $1,150,000, but this figure did not include swimming pool, handball courts, or a recreation center.[157] Mr. B. C. Hopeman gave more than $20,000 to install bowling alleys in 1952,[158] and subsequent gifts totaling $246,638 to underwrite the cost of the swimming pool and handball courts.[159] Ground was broken during the summer of 1951. The formal dedication was held on June 5 and 6, 1953, although many of the facilities were not completed at that time. President Ketler said in accepting the building for the College:

> Our democracy depends for its strength on men and women who have stable characters and who believe in and practice the principles of fair play. We dedicate this building to the service of men and women of the college and the large [*sic*] community who may use it.[160]

The first basketball game was played in the Arena December 5, 1953, and designated as "Thorn Night," in honor of Robert Thorn, Grove City College's athletic director since 1920. At a dinner before the game, Dr. Ketler said of him:

> A man of moral integrity and moral courage, Bob Thorn is a real sportsman who has believed in doing his best always. He has been an inspiring teacher and coach, and a loyal worker for athletics and the college.[161]

The building was used as a Model project by the National Association of College Directors of Physical Education at their annual meeting in Chicago that same month when plans and photographs were on display.[162] The pool and handball courts were completed by the fall of 1954. The building is divided into two main sections. The recreation section contains an Arena with bleacher seating for approximately 1800, a large intramural room, a swimming pool and handball courts, lockers, offices, and meeting rooms. The Alumni Hall section features, in memory of W. Richard Ketler, a large fountain room (dubbed the "Gedunk" by students), Alumni Lounge dedicated to Dean Calderwood, guest rooms on the second floor, and bowling alleys on the ground floor.[163]

Henry Buhl Library. Built 1954.

Ground was broken for the new library June 18, 1952. The Buhl Foundation gave $250,000 for its construction, and the Trustees voted to name the building Henry Buhl Library in honor of this man who served as a College Trustee from 1898 until 1927. The total cost was approximately $750,000.[164] Members of the family of William L. Clause gave a memorial gift to cover the cost of a Reference Room for the library. Dr. Ketler said of the gift:

> It is particularly gratifying that there should be a memorial to Mr. Clause on the Upper Campus. It was while he was President of the Board of Trustees that action was taken authorizing the development of the Upper Campus. He was instrumental in securing the advice and counsel of the Olmsted Brothers.[165]

The General Reading Room, measuring 132 by 40 feet, was the gift of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Louise Lloyd Forrer. On the second floor are a number of offices and small meeting rooms. The Rare Book Room on the ground floor was the gift of Trustee Lewis W. Hicks, and it was planned as a cultural center for the College. It is furnished with Oriental rugs and lovely furniture, and houses rare books, art objects, and collections donated to the school. The building is of Gothic design, and is constructed of sandstone and limestone to resemble Crawford Hall and Harbison Chapel.[166] The library was opened for use at the beginning of spring semester, 1954.

The other major addition to the campus during Dr. Ketler's administration was the construction of an East Transept on Harbison Chapel during 1956 which was presented as a gift to the College by Miss Ethel Pew in honor of Dr. Weir C. Ketler.[167] When it was completed, the entire student body could be seated in the chapel at one time.

The Olmsted plan was completed, with only a few minor changes made as the plan developed. Mr. Frederick Dawson, their landscape architect who worked so diligently to draw the plans, had expressed his opinion that "naturally, the site was the best college site on which his firm had worked."[168] The finished product was a magnificent new Upper Campus, one that Dr. Ketler could rightly be proud of. Now he could retire feeling his job of developing the physical plant had been well done.

Finances continued to be the plague of higher education after the Second World War. The Presbyterian Church contributed some money to the upkeep of the school. In 1951, Dr. Ketler reported that the Board of Christian Education had contributed $32,000 since the close of the war. That year, the College received a regular appropriation of $4625, in addition to a special gift of $3500 from that Board.[169]

Although the alumni had been encouraged to contribute to Grove City College throughout its history, an Annual Alumni Giving Fund was not officially created until 1951-52. The alumni gave $15,619.27 during the fund drive year June 30, 1951 to July 1, 1952.[170] About that same time, the Alumni Association started keeping an official record of their meetings on file in the Alumni Secretary's office.[171] The Alumni Council was made up of the three most recent presidents, who were elected each year at the alumni luncheon following commencement exercises; the three alumni trustees, who were elected by mail ballot by all graduates of the school; and a representative from each local alumni chapter.[172] When the College held its 70th commencement in 1951, Dr. Ketler mentioned that more than 5500 men and women had graduated from the school.[173]

The Faculty was old. Every year, Dr. Ketler pleaded with the Trustees to approve a retirement program for the staff, but he met with solid resistance. In 1950, Mr. Pew stated:

> The Faculty were retained longer than they would be if a retirement system were in effect and . . . that finding work for older men to do is a better solution for the problem than a money retirement.[174]

Finally, in 1955, Mr. Pew arranged a gift of $50,000 from the Pew Foundation, and added a personal gift of stock valued at $61,000 to set up a retirement fund for members of the Faculty, administration, dormitory, and maintenance staffs.[175]

Several administrative changes took place in the early 50's. Dr. Creig S. Hoyt became Dean of the College in 1950, following Dr. A. J. Calderwood's death. Mr. Jack Kennedy was appointed Placement Officer in 1951, in addition to his duties as Alumni Secretary. Miss Jean MacLeod became Dean of Women when Miss Mary Florence Taylor left in 1953. In 1955, Robert McKay, the assistant bursar, became Dean of Men to allow the aging Robert Thorn to spend his full time as Athletic Director.

Dr. Philip N. Carpenter returned to his alma mater to teach physics in 1937. During World War II, he taught in several of the military programs in the areas of science and mathematics. Since that time, he has taught primarily in the Mathematics Department, and has served as Acting Chairman of that department for over ten years. As an undergraduate at Grove City College, and as professor, Dr. Carpenter took a very active interest in dramatics, directing about a dozen plays in the 1940's, and as a member of Theta Alpha Phi, national dramatics honorary fraternity on campus. He was a charter member of the men's leadership honorary, Omicron Delta Kappa, when they established a chapter on the Grove City campus in 1947; he has served in numerous offices locally and at the regional level, and has twice been recognized at the national conventions for this work. Very active in community affairs, Carpenter served for a number of years on the local school board, in service and fraternal organizations. A beloved teacher, and Christian gentleman, Dr. Carpenter retired as the "elder statesman" on the Faculty in years of service to the College in 1973.[176]

Dr. Jonathan Ladd started teaching Romance languages at the College in 1943, and has served as Chairman of the Foreign Language Department since the late 50's. Also interested in dramatics, over the years he has directed over a dozen plays on campus. Educated in large universities, he prefers to teach in a small college because he likes to be active in the life of the institution, and know his students and colleagues by name. His particular interest has been in the preparation of good, stimulating language teachers.[177]

In recent years, Dr. Peter Monsma was probably the most dedicated scholar on the Faculty. His academic preparation included study with Karl Barth in Germany; he has written two books, and numerous articles, and has continued his study, research, and writing since his 1971 retirement. Dr. Monsma joined the College family in 1946 as professor of religion and philosophy and as college pastor. For many years, he preached the Sunday chapel sermon each week. Students probably remember him best as advisor of Y.M.C.A. and Christian Service League, as Dr. and Mrs. Monsma invited them into their home for a monthly hymnsing. Through his efforts, a separate philosophy major was added to the curriculum in the 1940's.[178]

Dr. William W. Swezey also joined the Faculty in 1946, having earned his Sc.D. at Johns Hopkins University in hygiene. Active in many scientific and educational organizations, this popular biology teacher allowed his students to "air their gripes" in class at a time when students were not always encouraged to communicate their feelings. He was instrumental in founding the Biology Club on campus, and later bringing a biology honorary fraternity, Beta Beta Beta, to Grove City College. In 1957, he was chosen by President Harker to follow Creig Hoyt as Dean of the College, a position he filled until his retirement in 1973.[179]

As previously mentioned, the College had considered applying for a R.O.T.C. unit immediately after World War II. The government was expanding the Air Force program in 1950 when the application was made, and the school was selected to receive such a unit. Male students entering Grove City College were required to take the military training in their freshman and sophomore years, but could elect the advanced courses in their upperclass years. A student electing the advanced training could choose any of three options: comptrollership for business and commercial students; general technical for science, engineering or mathematics majors; or flight operations which was open to any student. The Air Force program would not interfere with a student's regular academic program, but would limit his choice of electives.[180] The program was initiated in the fall of 1951 with six staff employees under the leadership of Lt. Col. Roger H. Page.[181]

In 1952, Col. Page and Dr. Ketler attended an Air Force conference in Atlanta to learn about the new curriculum which the Air Force was adopting. Dr. Ketler reported:

> I came away from the conference impressed by the importance of the Air Force as insurance in time of peace and as a defense in war, by the character of leadership in the Air Force, and by the need of the AFROTC program as a source of officer material for the Air Force.[182]

The first Air Force commissions at the College were awarded on June 5, 1954 to 25 men.[183]

Enrollment continued to fluctuate markedly. Dr. Ketler predicted an uncertain outlook for college enrollment. "Unless there should be a change in the present plans for rearmament, the enrollment of young men in the College in the next two years will be seriously reduced."[184] As the veterans graduated, and a number of men were called to active duty for the Korean conflict, the enrollment fell from 1484 students in 1949-50 to 1099 students in 1951-52.[185]

> In anticipation of decreased income from students and increased costs in food, commodities, and service, it was the opinion of the Committee that the College should increase its charges for the coming year.[186]

The Trustees increased tuition rates $50 per year.[187]

Dr. Ketler wished to maintain constant enrollment of about 1200 students:

> I am satisfied that the College will function best with an enrollment of from 1000 to 1200 to 1300. In normal times, when our dormitories are filled, I do not believe we should aspire to any important increase in the registration.[188]

The American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers made a study of the population of college age youth. They found that there were 820,000 college age young people in Pennsylvania in 1939, but only 604,000 in 1953. According to this study, the low point would be in 1954, then the number would again increase until a total of 859,000 would be reached in 1970.[189] As might be expected from this study, Grove City College enrollment has averaged an increase of approximately 50 each year since 1953.

The conflict of ideal size versus financial necessity is exemplified in the 1955 Trustees' meeting. Dr. Ketler answered a question about enrollment growth by saying that "1200 to 1250 students would be the maximum number that could be adequately accommodated." Mr. Pew then stated that "if 100 additional students could be cared for, it would be a good thing toward balancing the budget."[190]

In 1953, a point system was adopted for figuring grade averages. An "A" received three points, "B" two, "C" one, "D" and under none.[191] Since this system made no distinction between a "D" and an "F" grade, the Faculty voted in 1955 to change to the four point system that the Federal Educational System and most institutions used. The members of the class of 1957 would, therefore, be required to have an overall "two point" average for graduation.[192]

Dr. Ketler reported to the Faculty that the school would be evaluated by the Middle States Association during the 1955-56 year.[193] In 1955, he was notified that the evaluation was rescheduled for 1957.[194]

Few curricular changes were made in the early 1950's. The Air Force R.O.T.C. program was the major addition in 1951. A sociology major was added in the fall of 1954.[195] Some consideration was given to installing a television station in 1952, but the estimated cost of $180,000 was felt to be too high.[196] In 1956, the theatre and drama work was separated from the English-speech major by offering a new speech-drama major.[197]

Weir C. Ketler submitted his letter of resignation to the Grove City College Board of Trustees on January 27, 1956, to be effective July 1st. In June, he completed 48 years of service for the school, and 40 years as President. In the letter he said:

> In the past 40 years the College has passed through three periods of national crisis, a major depression and one or two minor ones. But, in good times and in bad, progress has been recorded. That could not have been accomplished without the unity, the courage and the generous support of members of this Board.[198]

In his last "President's Report," he paid further tribute to those with whom he had worked:

> The growth of the College is due, of course, to a great many factors. First of all, it has been due to the character of the men and women, past and present, who have served on this

Board of Trustees . . . Other factors such as the character of the community, the devotion of the faculty, the quality of the students, and the loyalty of the alumni and friends have all been important in the building of the College as we know it today.[199]

Veterans' Housing

Co-ed Recreation M.A.P. Basement

Football Fans, c. 1948

After almost a half-century of service to Grove City College, this modest, retiring man who had wanted to be a country lawyer, but returned to the College to help his father "for just a few years," was finally getting his wish—"I will just be another alumnus and do my part as an alumnus and not an administrator."[200] Although he never enjoyed being an administrator, he had done the job to the best of his ability, and no one could ever question his love for the school. The students recognized this sacrificial service in their tribute to him in *The Collegian*:

> He has served the College faithfully and completely. His life of dedication has been prompted by deep interest in the students and their success. Under his leadership the record of the College has been one of sure, steady, constant progress . . . Grove City College is losing a great leader.[201]

The Board of Trustees passed a resolution paying tribute to Dr. Ketler on the occasion of his retirement:

> Weir C. Ketler devoted his life to Grove City College . . . He has influenced the lives and character of succeeding generations of young men and women to a degree which cannot be measured by any human standard. We are confident that when the history of American institutions of learning is written, it will be recorded that few men concerned with education have accomplished so much.[202]

At that same meeting, Dr. Ketler was elected a member of the Board of Trustees; however, he felt that it would be better for him to be relieved of all responsibility for a while and declined the honor. Upon the request of the newly elected President, Dr. J. Stanley Harker, he did accept the designation of President Emeritus of Grove City College.[203] In 1964, he consented to serve as a trustee of the College.[204]

Dr. and Mrs. Ketler were honored at the graduation ceremonies and at the alumni luncheon which followed. He left office, and Dr. Harker assumed the Presidency in July, 1956.

The Ketler era had ended. With less than three years' exception, Isaac C. Ketler, and his son, Weir C. Ketler, had led the College for 80 years. It had grown from a rented second story room of 13 preparatory students, to a spacious campus of 100 acres with nearly twenty buildings and over 1300 students. Nothing more need be said of their devoted years of labor than that they were truly the builders of Grove City College.

IX. THE HARKER ADMINISTRATION: 1956-1971

The Harker administration began with a man, or perhaps more correctly, a husband and wife team. John Stanley Harker was born in Wrightstown, New Jersey, December 12, 1903, the son of Sara Ella Johnson and Stephen Douglas Harker. His father was a grain dealer who died of appendicitis only eight months after his son was born. Although Sara had never written a check in her life before, with the help of relatives she took over the business to support her infant son and eight year old daughter, Mary. During World War I, Mary married a physician who was working at Camp Dix, an Army camp which had grown up at the edge of the tiny farming community. When the war was over, Dr. Jones urged Mary's mother and brother to return with him to live in his home town of Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Stanley finished his last two years of high school in Sharon. With the encouragement of his chemistry teacher, Mr. James A. DeFrance, he went on to Grove City College, just 25 miles east of Sharon, to prepare for law or perhaps the teaching profession. Also on the advice of DeFrance, he attended the Sunday School class for college men taught by Dr. Alva J. Calderwood, and subsequently met and married Dr. Calderwood's daughter, Helen Frances. The yearbook says,

> There isn't a thing that happens around the campus that "Stan" is not mixed up in some way. He has served on every publication that is known on the campus. He is a debater of great renown.[1]

He served as editor of the *Ouija* in his junior year, was editor of *The Collegian* in his senior year, and was active in student government. Of Helen, the yearbook states:

> Intelligence, wit, humor, poise, common sense, modesty, and pure charm . . . Helen possesses all of these and many more . . . her report cards . . . contain only a monotonous collection of A's. Her pleasing and lovable personality have won for her countless friends.[2]

She served as associate editor of the *Ouija,* editor of *The Col-*

legian, and was active in numerous campus activities.

At McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, Harker earned a Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1928. After serving in various Presbyterian churches in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, he became, in 1951, President of Alma College, a Presbyterian college in Alma, Michigan. During his five and one half years as President, the student body grew from 460 to 660 students, the faculty was enlarged and strengthened, the endowment was doubled, four buildings and an athletic stadium were dedicated debt free, and the money was secured for a science building which was built the summer after he left.[3]

Dr. Harker's advanced degrees included a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh; an honorary Doctor of Divinity from Grove City College, and a Doctor of Laws from Cedarville College in Ohio. The Harkers have three daughters: Ruth, married to William J. Mills; Dorothy, married to C. Robert Jansen; both men are Presbyterian ministers; Anne, married to David M. Dayton, associate professor of mathematics at Grove City College. All three daughters and their husbands are graduates of Grove City College.

The Board of Trustees of Grove City College issued him a unanimous call to become President of his Alma Mater; he accepted and moved to Grove City in July, 1956. He was inaugurated as the fourth President of the College on November 8, 1956. Dr. Hugh I. Evans, former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, presided over the program.[4]

The Ketlers had built a beautiful campus, and guided the school through nearly 80 years of development. Now Dr. Harker saw his biggest job as bringing the academic aspect of the College up to its physical plant. Dr. Harker agreed with poet Edwin Markham, who wrote:

> We are all blind, until we see
> That in the human plan
> Nothing is worth the making if
> It does not make the man.
>
> Why build these cities glorious
> If man unbuilded goes?
> In vain we build the work, unless
> The builder also grows.[5]

J. Stanley Harker
1956-71

He felt his responsibility came "first to the Board of Trustees, second to the faculty, third to the students, fourth to the Alumni and fifth to the public."[6] He emphasized to the Faculty that the liberal arts colleges "are producing more of the leaders in all fields than the larger state-supported institutions" and that the Trustees wished to keep the enrollment of Grove City College at approximately 1250 students.[7]

In his first report to the Board, he outlined what he felt were the immediate needs of the College:

> In short, my report to the Board is simple: *We need more adequate operating budget to enable a fine academic advance*:
> 1) We must establish a salary scale that will attract the best teachers;
> 2) We must increase substantially our library budget, and seek foundation help to build our library up to a standard adequate to support the courses we are offering;
> 3) We must employ a staff large enough to man our splendid plant and offer a curriculum of which we can be proud . . . the corollary of a too small staff is a too narrow curriculum.[8]

In his mind, the major physical need was a new classroom building on the Upper Campus. Other needs included more alumni giving, an improved alumni magazine, and better public relations. Another problem was the high attrition rate. The attrition rate nationally at that time was 40 percent, but 43 percent of the students who started at Grove City College never finished school.

> Our Upper Classes are frankly too small (Senior 223, Junior 234, Sophomore 370), and our Freshman Classes are too large (445). Small Upper Classes are also a serious morale problem.[9]

The Instruction Committee of the Faculty had a busy year, when Dr. Harker became President. In November, the Faculty approved their recommendation that a Dean's List be established by stating "any student who, in any semester, makes a 3.1 average, shall be eligible for the Dean's List."[10] In January, they approved: an economics major could be considered either for a B.A. or a B.S. in Commerce degree; the Department of Bible would be called the Department of Religion; courses in phychology could be considered for majors in psychology, psychology-philosophy, or psychology-sociology; Greek instruction would be offered in Koine Greek instead of the classical Greek taught previously; a natural and physical science course was added that would meet the laboratory requirement for non-science students; one hour credit could be earned by non-music students for membership in the College band, orchestra, or choir; and point standings for graduation honors were changed to Cum Laude 3.4 to 3.69 inclusive, Magna Cum Laude 3.7 to 3.89, and Summa Cum Laude 3.9 or better.[11]

Grove City College had been accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1922. The school had never been revisited for the purpose of accreditation since that time. An evaluation team came to campus early in 1957. Virtually no preparation had been made for the visit, and the self-evaluation which was presented was prepared as almost a defense of the school by its aged Dean. The team summarized their major problems in attempting to judge the school by saying:

> First, the current administration, following one which has held office for forty years, is too new to have corrected some of the serious problems now existent in the college organization and policies, or to have effected any real changes indicative of the future course of the college . . . second . . . the grave inadequacy of the self evaluation by Grove City College . . . is shallow, evasive or non-responsive to many questions, and is inadequate or incomplete in response to other questions.[12]

The strengths of the College which they found were a fine physical plant, bright and loyal students, and a devoted Faculty. They were particularly critical of: inadequate salaries and fringe benefits, vague and inefficient chain of command, poor health service, insufficient equipment in physics and engineering, high rate of student drop-out, friendly but unorganized counseling, large class size and teacher load, and poor library collection. In other words, the buildings were beautiful, but the academic program to go with them was woefully lacking.[13] The result of the examination was that the Middle States Association refused to reaffirm the accreditation of the College, and ordered them to stand another examination in 1960.[14]

The Middle States' report served as a reminder to the Board of Trustees that academic changes must be made. To give women students a broader choice of majors, the Board approved the development of an elementary education curriculum.[15] Summer school was changed from nine to six weeks beginning in 1958.[16]

With the death of Creig S. Hoyt in May, 1957, Dr. William W. Swezey, biologly professor, became Dean of the school, and was given the immediate job of re-evaluating the total curriculum. He reported in the fall of 1957:

> Departmentalization of the College has been completed, and Departmental Chairmen appointed, in order to give better administrative control of the curriculum and the actual classroom teaching. Standards for various faculty ranks have been studied and established. These are based upon preparation, experience, ability, performance and tenure. The entire curriculum is being studied relative to the establishment of more realistic majors and courses of study.[17]

In the winter of 1958, the Faculty approved the renumbering of all courses in the catalogue. To grant further recognition for superior work done in fields of major concentration, the Faculty approved the same grade point criteria for honors, high honors, and highest honors as had been established the previous year for general academic excellence.[18]

By June, 1958, Dr. Harker could report to the Trustees that the College had been organized into departments, and that many weak and split majors had been eliminated. The Department of Public Instruction of the State of Pennsylvania had granted the College the authority to certify young people for elementary education for the fall of 1958.[19] At their fall meeting, the Trustees voted to discontinue the Two Year Secretarial course, and accept no students in 1959 for that program.[20] That winter, the Faculty approved further curriculum changes: a geology course was added to meet science requirements for graduation; when curriculum changes occur, students might choose to graduate under either the old requirements or under the changed plan; sociology was removed from the Department of Religion and Philosophy, and a separate Sociology Department was formed; a major in speech and theatre arts was created; the Bachelor of Science in Commerce was discontinued, and previous majors for that degree would be awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree.[21] The B.S. in Commerce degree was discontinued because

> a great change has come in our thinking concerning the best

> educational training for a business career. The whole trend in educational thinking today is to return business preparation to the true liberal arts tradition.[22]

The Trustees approved all the recommendations of the Faculty.

Grove City College once again faced an enrollment quandary; in 1960-61, the Pennsylvania colleges had to provide places for 25,000 more young people than they did in 1959-60.[23] In response to this pressure, Dr. Harker came to the following conclusion:

> It is my carefully considered opinion that Grove City College can well accommodate 1600 to 1650 young people with these additional facilities and enlarged staff: a new dorm for women on upper campus, remodel Colonial for men, more adequate food facilities, Science Hall turned exclusively to science and ten additional staff.[24]

With 1600 students applying for admission to the College, the freshman class numbered 462. Of the 475 freshmen of the previous class, 435 of them returned to school in the fall of 1959. The national average rate of attrition for that year was 30 percent compared to less than nine percent in Grove City's sophomore class.[25]

Academics was not the only area of change in the late 1950's. At a special Faculty meeting called in August, 1956, Dr. Harker suggested opening the fall term with a formal chapel convocation with the Faculty in academic garb. To unify the orientation program, he further suggested that all incoming freshmen attend a welcoming reception with their parents, and that all staff members be present to greet them. This would replace the system previously employed of holding separate receptions for the girls and boys. Both suggestions were adopted.[26]

Chapel services were changed, too. The number of daily services was cut to four, Tuesday through Friday. Attendance was taken by a card system rather than by Faculty members taking roll. Students could sit where they wished, instead of the boys on one side and the girls on the other, alphabetically and in assigned seats as had been the practice. Guest preachers were brought to campus for the Sunday evening vespers to provide variety, and to offer a broader scope of religious views for students to consider.[27]

Homecoming was becoming an important day at Grove City

College. In 1955, a parade with cars and bands was added for the enjoyment of students and alumni. In 1956, fraternities were encouraged to construct floats for the first time. In 1958, upon the request of Student Council, classes were eliminated for the day so that students and Faculty would be free to participate more fully in the day's activities.[28] A luncheon was held for sorority women, and fraternities held dinners after the football game and before the Homecoming Dance in the evening.

In 1959, Parents' Day was moved from the fall to May Day week-end. In addition to the May pageant, athletic events, and an Air Force R.O.T.C. review, sororities and fraternities participated in the first Greek Sing competition. In the early 1960's, a recognition program was added in the morning so that parents might witness their children being tapped into membership of various honorary organizations, and special awards. A Parents' Association was formed to plan an evening dinner for parents and Faculty, and to strengthen the ties of this large group of friends to the College.[29]

One of the common complaints of student leaders for several years was a lack of funds for major school activities: athletics, drama, school publications, and professional speakers and entertainment. An activities fee of $10 a semester was required of all students starting in 1958. This fee entitled the students to *The Collegian, Ouija,* all plays and athletic events, and a special assembly series, without further charge. Among the special assemblies held on campus in the late 1950's were the Don Cossacks, The Kingston Trio, Jean Madeira, Clement R. Atlee, Wernher von Braun, Louis Armstrong, and Countess Alexandra Tolstoy. A Student Activities Committee was made up of Faculty and students administered the budget and chose the assemblies.

New student organizations were continually being formed. The Future Teachers of America was established in 1957; later it was renamed the Pennsylvania Student Education Association when it affiliated with the state organization. Beta Beta Beta, national biology honorary fraternity, was established in 1958. Leadership Club became known as the American Management Association, and Schubert Club affiliated with the Music Educators National Conference. A Girls' Drill Team, later called Marquettes, marched at football and basketball games. The Chapel Choir was honored by the Presbyterian Church when it was asked to sing in Pittsburgh in 1958 for the General Assembly in which the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America and the United Presbyterian Church formed a merger.[30] For the first time in many years, a Tour Choir was selected from the Chapel Choir, and they went on an out of state tour in 1960. Although the first residents of Memorial Hall had been self-governing, in more recent decades the men had had little interest in regulating their own dormitories. On October 14, 1959, the men formed a Men's Governing Board for this purpose.

The Outing Club had run into problems. The land on which their cabin was built had been leased to the College by Mr. Ramage on a twenty year lease which expired in the summer of 1959. When Mr. Ramage died, the land was sold to settle his estate. The new owner offered to sell the 1000 acres for $40,000, but the membership of the club was so diminished that year that it seemed a high price for so few students. With the support of an organized group of graduates known as the Outing Club Alumni Association, a small piece of land was purchased around the cabin, and a right of way assured.[31]

Alfred McClung Lee reported that "The number of national fraternity chapters more than doubled from World War II to 1956 and that further growth was expected."[32] In the late 1950's, there was a movement to bring national fraternities and sororities to the Grove City College campus. Probably the major reason for desiring "nationals" was so that the students would be permitted to live together as a group. When the Dean of Men's office approved fraternity sections to be arranged in the dormitories, the Inter-fraternity Council voted against having national fraternities. The Pan Hellenic Council, however, did petition the Trustees to permit national sororities on campus. The Board rejected their proposal and reiterated their stand to permit only local sororities on campus.[33] In 1956, a new local fraternity was formed, and another one was established in 1959, making a total of nine social fraternities on campus.

Athletics was one of Dr. Harker's main interests. As he told the Trustees that first fall, "The very fact that only eight upper classmen reported for football practice is an index of the low athletic morale on campus and the herculean rebuilding task that confronts this young man."[34] (Jack Behringer was the new football coach.) In the 1956 season, the football team did not win a single game, and Westminster beat them 60-0. That June, Jack Behringer was appointed Athletic Director to replace Robert

Thorn who retired.[35] An editorial in the school newspaper honored the "Great White Father," as he called himself.

> "Dean" Thorn was a builder of men. The attributes that make him a man among men have rubbed off on each and every alumnus of his Alma Mater. As surely as Bob Thorn is an integral part of Grove City College, so the character he personifies will become an innate quality of all Grover graduates . . . Records stand as monuments to his coaching ability; good Christian citizens with strong moral characters shine as beacons to the man.[36]

Football camp attracted 43 boys in 1957, and they produced a winning season with four wins and three losses. Coach Behringer was named "Coach of the Year" by the Pittsburgh Curbstone Coaches.[37] In 1958, a rifle team was organized; in the spring of 1959, baseball was re-established as a varsity sport; that winter, wrestling was added to the athletic roster.

Dr. Harker did not believe in heavily subsidizing athletes, nor in using College money for scholarships, nor in admitting or maintaining athletes who did not meet the scholastic standards of the school. He did encourage sports-minded alumni and friends to give money for athletic scholarships; he did feel that a good athletic program helped to encourage school spirit, and he liked to see the teams win at least as many games as they lost.[38]

During Dr. Ketler's administration, the Upper Campus had been developed and many attractive buildings had been built. He owned his own home about a mile from campus, so there was no college residence for the President. Dr. and Mrs. Harker felt strongly that they should live on campus where they could be more active in the life of the school, and open their home to the students and Faculty. A President's Home was completed at the entrance to the Upper Campus in time for the opening of school in 1957.

Several of the buildings on the Lower Campus had fallen into disrepair, or would cost more to remodel and modernize than was practical. The old Carnegie Library was being used for very little after Buhl Library was completed uphill. Over the summer of 1957, it was completely remodeled for the use of the Music Department. The former music hall was converted into classrooms and offices for the Air Force R.O.T.C. detachment. During the summer of 1958, a major renovation was made of Memorial Hall.[39]

Before any of the old buildings could be torn down, it was necessary to build a new classroom building on the Upper Campus. In December, 1956, Mr. Pew pledged $100,000 for such a building, and the Board authorized its construction at their commencement meeting, 1957.[40] After the ground breaking ceremony was held on March 27, 1958, "a general plea arose from the graduates of the College that it should bear the name of Dr. A. J. Calderwood,"[41] and the Trustees proclaimed its approval. The cornerstone was laid as part of the graduation festivities, and the twenty classroom building was completed in time for the opening of school in the fall of 1958. The dedication took place on October 26, 1958, and Dr. Weir Ketler gave an address summarizing the accomplishments of the College. The tribute in the program says of Dean Calderwood:

> He was far more than a teacher and administrator. He was our friend. He had an uncanny memory for names and personalities . . . A host of us today rise up and proclaim that the old Dean still lives on the Grove City campus like a lingering benediction . . . His keen wit and simple, homespun Christian philosophy of life will never be forgotten by any man who was privileged to come to know him. He drove his students hard. To be summoned to one of Dean Calderwood's "tea parties" was a transforming experience for even the laziest student. He cracked the academic whip with a firm but loving hand. We all knew that the Dean loved learning and had the welfare of every Grove City student sincerely at heart.[42]

In addition to honoring Dean Calderwood, individual rooms and

Calderwood Hall. Built 1958.

reproductions of great American paintings were dedicated throughout the building to a host of other College teachers. Mr. Alfred Panepinto was the architect for this building, as he would be for succeeding buildings erected during Harker's administration.

Once Calderwood Hall was opened for classes, something had to be done with the Lower Campus. At their June meeting, 1958, the Trustees decided to raze Recitation Hall, erected in 1879, and Ivy Chapel, built in 1893. The buildings had become not only uneconomical to maintain, but unsafe for classes. When they were tearing down Recitation Hall, assignments and students' drill work were found written on old blackboards dating back to the turn of the century.[43] To preserve the tradition of the old buildings, memorial markers were erected and dedicated on the 75th anniversary of the date when Grove City was chartered as a college, November 10, 1959.[44]

Following a disastrous Chicago school fire in 1959, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ordered the College to install fire safety improvements that cost approximately $150,000. A major remodeling job, including fireproofing, was completed in Colonial dormitory.[45]

Although there were no plans for its immediate use, the College was given the opportunity to secure land directly east of the campus in 1959. Purchase was made of 32.8 acres from the Odd Fellows Home for the Aged for $30,000.[46]

For many years, the College was fortunate to have a loyal alumnus of the school, Gus Forquer, operate a book store in town. Following Mr. Forquer's death, the book supply became an increasing problem, until the owner asked the College to take over its own book business. Beginning in the fall of 1959, a College operated bookstore was opened on the second floor of the Recreation Building.[47]

Probably Dr. Harker's favorite project during his fifteen years as President was the library. Buhl Library was designed to hold 200,000 volumes. Each professor had previously been allowed $5 per course for the purchase of library books.[48] In 1956, there were 49,969 books in the library, but many of these volumes were badly outdated. Every chance he got, Harker pleaded the cause of the library. The Alumni Association adopted it as one of their priority expenditures in 1956. By 1960, the total number of volumes had increased to over 71,000, and the number of periodicals from 349 to 460. During that same period, circulation by the Faculty increased 66 percent, and the circulation by students increased 125 percent.[49]

In 1956, the Ford Foundation pledged a contribution of $200,000, the income of which was to be used to increase Faculty salaries.[50] When Dr. Harker became President, the highest paid professor was earning $6600 for a twelve months salary. No additional remuneration was given for teaching summer school. Harker told the Trustees:

> Our operating budget is far too low. By constantly making large debt payments out of operating income, we are bleeding our operating fund white . . . If we are to build a strong faculty, we must adopt a salary scale that will put us in a position to compete with the best schools for the services of the ablest teachers. A school can never be stronger than its Faculty.[51]

With the increasingly high cost of a college education, it was felt that many students might be helped to go to Grove City College if there were a loan fund available. When Trustee B. C. Hopeman died in 1958, his will provided for the Cornelia Warren Hopeman Memorial Fund a sum of $750,000 to be used for that purpose. As a result, the Trustees voted not to participate in a Federal Student Loans program which Congress proposed that same year. In a memorial resolution, the Trustees said about Hopeman, "most of all he will be remembered on the Grove City campus because of his gracious Christian spirit and deep concern about the welfare of every student."[52]

The Faculty entered into the changes of the new administration with good spirit. One of their first actions was to participate in a series of evening discussion groups on topics which affected the life of the school, such as: "Elementary Education Courses at Grove City College," "Suggestions for Better School Spirit," "The Place for General Education at Grove City College," and "The Library, a General Study."[53]

Student absences had been handled through the Dean's office. With increased enrollment, this process required an exorbitant amount of administrative time. The Faculty voted that each instructor would handle his own absence record, and that a student would be allowed unexcused absences per semester in a course equal to the number of meetings per week in that course. This policy went into effect the second semester of 1957.[54]

In the fall of 1957, seven additions were made to the Faculty, excluding regular replacements. In November, the Board approved a group insurance proposal for health, accident and life insurance for the whole College staff.[55] In January, 1958, it was agreed that two meetings a month were adequate to complete Faculty business instead of every week, and the Dean and Registrar were given the power to handle routine matters.[56]

By the fall of 1958, the top salary for professors had risen to $7500, and eight additions were made to the Faculty.[57] In November, the Trustees approved Social Security providing that two-thirds of all staff members wished to participate.[58] The staff voted almost unanimously in favor of the Social Security program.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities reported that with regard to teaching salaries, "Grove City is slightly below the average scale prevailing in our state." They went on to add that the average tuition in the state was $725 a year, while Grove City College's tuition was $500.[59]

Several administrative changes took place in the last half of the 1950's. Dr. Hoyt died May 9, 1957, just weeks after he had announced his retirement after 44 years of service to the College. His successor, Dr. W. W. Swezey, had already been named. Mr. Robert McKay, Dean of Men after Robert Thorn, became a full time Director of Admissions in February, 1958, so that the aging registrar Dr. H. O. White was relieved of that additional burden. Dr. Frederick S. Kring, professor of psychology, became Dean of Men that fall. For health reasons, Mr. McKay was forced to leave the College in June, 1959. His successor as Director of Admissions was Mr. John Moser, grandson of Dr. Hermann Poehlman, long-time head of the Music Department at the College.

The non-teaching staff was enlarged during these years. A concerted effort was made by the Congress of Industrial Organizations to organize them in 1957, and again in 1959, but by increasing salaries and securing more fringe benefits, the administration was able to prevent unionization.[60]

Dr. Harker stated his faith in the independent, Christian, liberal arts college early in his administration:

> These colleges are the first line defense of our American

> way of life . . . the keystone of our whole American philosophy of freedom . . . My second conviction concerning the Christian liberal arts college is that off of these small campuses go our greatest leaders in every walk of American life.[61]

His major objective was "to see Grove City College become one of the top small colleges in the nation."[62] The improvements of his first four years as President brought the school somewhat closer to his goal.

The biggest hurdle for the College in the 1960's was re-accreditation. In 1957, the Middle States Association had visited the school and ordered Grove City College to stand examination again in three years. During those next few years everyone at the College worked to get ready for the re-evaluation. "A Self-Evaluation Report," was written by the Steering Committee, headed by Dr. Douglas Bockes.

This time the school was prepared for the visit, and although the College still had many weaknesses to correct, the evaluation went smoothly and cooperatively. The team's criticisms were largely the same as they had been three years before, only gains had been made in most areas, and the problems were less severe. Their report stated:

> The new leadership, headed by the incumbent president and his dean, has made impressive progress in the past three years. In virtually every field of activity the college has improved and is moving ahead. Often an observer can wonder how so much could be done in so short a time.[63]

They congratulated such improvements as departmentalization, committee improvement, increased salaries and expenditure on academic affairs, an objective self-evaluation that stated reasonable and susceptible aims, and improved library and instructional facilities. Criticisms included: abolition of summer school as it was then operating; more faculty benefits, such a as tenure, sabbaticals, sick leave, tuition break for children, and lighter class loads; strengthening upper level courses, and more efficient class scheduling. The team commended Grove City College's aim to do a good job in a limited area:

> Grove City is to be congratulated on its determination to remain a college by renouncing interest in graduate work and by avoiding the side-shows of extension programs, adult education courses and prominent community service. This

> concentration on a specific, somewhat limited academic program is preferable to a diffusion of efforts.[64]

In short, The Middle States Association was pleased with the progress that the College had made, and reaffirmed their accreditation as a result of the re-examination.

President John F. Kennedy set the mood of the 1960's with his youthfulness, idealism, and commitment. Grove City College students were too conservative for sit-ins and demonstrations, but preferred to discuss the merits of an honor code. The idea of an honor system was not new to Grove City College in the 1960's. In 1957, the Student Council had published "Our Principle of Honor," a statement with no coercive power, but simply a guide which they hoped would inspire students to live more responsibly with regard to writing reports, and taking examinations.[65] Several new professors who had taught in schools which had honor systems gave impetus to the movement and were successful in adapting such codes in their own classes. *The Collegian* was full of letters to the editor for and against the system, especially in 1959-60 when Student Council launched the idea of a Student Court. It was not until 1963 that a constitution was actually written and submitted to the Faculty for approval.[66] As approved, the Constitution of Student Council stated:

GROVE CITY CO

President's Home

> The function of the Student Court is to serve the student body by upholding standards of honor and conduct . . . hear cases involving violations of academic, moral and social standards and to serve as an appeal court . . . A student's enrollment at Grove City College involves an informal moral agreement with the College that he will obey the academic and non-academic regulations of the College.[67]

The Court has ruled on some minor offenses, but has not made much impact on campus life. In the spring of 1964, a Faculty and student vote was taken on the honor system, and it was defeated. Perhaps its defeat reflected the disillusionment that the Kennedy assassination caused among Americans.

The majority of Grove City College students come from conservative, Republican families. Therefore, the campus reflected the activism of the early 1960's on the political Right. The Conservative Club was chartered in September, 1960 under the sponsorship of Dr. Hans Sennholz, chairman of the Economics Department of the College and a product of the von Mises school of economics. The members of the club studied and spread the word of individualism and decentralization of power. To train young people in politics and to organize volunteers for the Presidential campaign, a Young Republican Club was formed on campus in 1960. During the summer of 1960, club President Bard Schaack and State Young Republican Council Chairman Bob Loch attended the National Republican Convention. With over 100 members, the club was able to secure speakers Governor Cecil B. Underwood and Senator Thurston B. Morton.[68] They campaigned actively for Nixon in 1960, and for Goldwater in 1964, and took busloads of students to hear campaign speeches in Pittsburgh. In the fall of 1963, a series of lectures on campus by Dr. William Y. Elliot of Harvard on American government and foreign policy were so well attended that they were moved to Crawford Hall to accommodate crowds of over 600 students.[69]

Students of the 1960's were motivated by a feeling that they owed some service to society. They were interested in social action. A Sociology Club was organized in 1963, and beside listening to speakers, they took field trips to welfare institutions. The Polk Christian Educators used such media as creative writing and skill-fellowship groups to help retarded children in that state institution each week. Other students volunteered in recreational programs at George Junior Republic, a correctional school for boys in Grove City.

The 1960's brought a diversified range of culture to Grove City College's campus. Special assemblies ranged from a "Dizzy" Gillespie jazz concert to famed pianists Ferrante and Teicher, from actor Basil Rathbone to United Nations President Frederick Boland, from folksinger Odetta to opera star Roberta Peters. Folksinging students brought their guitars to campus, and "hootenannies" were the rage. The favorite after-dinner television program changed from "Yogi Bear" to "Bat Man." The Twist gave way to the Watusi, and black lights at the dances forewarned of the psychedelic craze to come. Rock and roll was "in", and The Beatles were here to stay.

Styles changed with the times. The boys let their crew cuts grow out, although really long hair was not popular. The boys preferred sweaters and slacks for class. The fraternity men not only bought fraternity jackets, but due to the greater affluence of the times, added fraternity blazers to their wardrobes. The sorority women now had blazers to wear on "Color Day" each week, too, and some of the groups were starting to make whole outfits in sorority colors. The white tennis shoes and bobby socks of the last decade were being traded in for colored knee socks and loafers. For casual wear, both sexes wore bermudas and sweatshirts.

A number of departmental clubs were formed in the early 1960's. Conservative Club was largely economics students. The English Club was founded February 24, 1961.[70] In 1963, Math Club, Physics Club, and Sociology Club were all organized, and Commerce Club changed its name to Business Club. The Engineers Club became the Grove City Chapter of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers.

In 1964, Grove City's Xi Chapter of Cwens, national sophomore women's honorary society, was judged the best chapter in the country. They received a trophy to hold until the next national convention two years later.[71]

In 1962, Dr. Harker reported:

> We have one male out of every four participating in varsity sports. And if intramural sports are . . . included, virtually all young men on campus now have some sport interest.[72]

However, academic affairs came first. The Faculty voted in 1963:

1. No athletic event shall be scheduled that would require the participants to miss three or more days of classes.
2. No athletic event shall be scheduled that would involve an overnight trip during midweek.[73]

These rules, in effect, prevented teams from participating in post season contests. In 1964, the National Collegiate Athletic Association created a Small Colleges Division, and asked Grove City to host their first invitational swimming meet in March. Forty-six colleges from all over America participated; Grove City finished ninth in the meet.[74]

The ratio of men to women students was felt by the Trustees to be too high. Every guest room in the dormitories had been given up to accommodate girls by 1958, including the rooms in Alumni Hall. In 1960, the Trustees approved the construction of a new girls' dormitory which would house approximately 225 women, and Colonial, which housed only 155 girls, would be converted for men. The building would cost approximately $1,250,000, and would be constructed across the back side of the "U" shaped Mary Anderson Pew dormitory to complete the quadrangle.[75] So that the building could be erected through the winter months, a new construction technique was used: a plastic tent covered the frame, and steam heat was used to maintain a 55 degree temperature. A number of newspapers and trade magazines described the method, and many technicians visited the campus to see it. Dr. Harker had a difficult time raising money for the dormitory because "American people have literally turned the building of residence halls over to the Federal Government on the so-called 'long term self-liquidating program.' "[76] North Hall was completed in time for the opening of fall term, 1961.

Several smaller building projects were completed during this time. In memory of the late Trustee, B. C. Hopeman, South Hall for men was renamed Hopeman Hall.[77] By June, 1962, the number of books in Buhl Library had risen to approximately 90,000 volumes.[78] Two wings of eight rooms each were added to Calderwood Hall during 1962, and a language laboratory was installed.[79] The old veterans' housing from World War II was demolished, and the area seeded with grass.[80]

When the Commonwealth condemned Founders' Hall, Trustee Fred Babcock stated:

> Mr. Pew favors demolition and removal; a larger percentage

> of alumni favor retaining the old buildings due to sentiment, prestige, tradition. The third group—the town fathers, do not like to see this removal from the center of town. They have in mind our allowing a Civic Center to be placed in this area.[81]

Since the buildings were being used for storage only, the decision was made to tear down those buildings which had not been remodeled, use the debris to fill in a swampy lagoon area of the creek beside the football field, and build a new maintenance building uphill.[82] Dr. Harker later reminisced:

> To completely modernize Founders' Hall alone would require an expenditure of approximately $300,000. And on top of this would be the cost of the other two buildings. Also, when they were finished and the expenditure made, what would we have? We would own, basically, some old buildings with 18-foot ceilings and continue to have an expensive heating problem. Finally, the many members of the Board— and I, too—swallowed our own nostalgia. Even though these buildings represented Grove City College to us, we made the decision to remove them.[83]

When the buildings were torn down, a park area was created and beautifully landscaped, and a map showing the location of the buildings on the old campus was built into a memorial marker. The Air Force R.O.T.C. detachment was moved into the ground floor of the Buhl Library.[84]

Dr. William L. Wishart approached the Trustees in 1964 about purchasing land owned by the College to build a Presbyterian Old Folks' Home for Shenango Presbytery. In keeping with the philosophy, "traditionally, we must serve our immediate community,"[85] the Trustees voted to give the Presbytery land facing Pine Street with the understanding that the architectural plan be approved by the College.[86] In 1965, however, the Presbytery declined the property because "the nature of the soil will not support the type of building we have planned,"[87] and the home was located in New Wilmington.

Willard Rockwell, Jr. gave $150,000 to remodel the Science Hall in 1965. The Trustees voted to rename the building Rockwell Hall of Science.[88]

Over the years, the College had built up a sizable debt from capital improvements. It is extremely hard to raise money for a "dead horse", but President Harker worked diligently until he could report in 1962,

> I am delighted to report that this year our entire indebtedness has been liquidated . . . we liquidated nearly $700,000 in indebtedness this past year . . . Next year we will have $35,000 to use in the ongoing program of the College that in the past has been paid to the banks.[89]

Several sizable gifts were given to the College in the early 1960's. As a residual heir of the B. C. Hopeman estate, the school received $250,000 to be added to the Cornelia Warren Hopeman Memorial Loan Fund, bringing the total to one million dollars. Dr. Loren Turner willed $10,000 for endowment.[90] During 1963, the Presbyterian Church gave Grove City College $24,000, and the Synod of Pennsylvania gave $36,000 to the College.[91]

The Alumni Association was becoming much more active. A full time man had been added to the staff to carry out a program of public relations including press releases and publishing a monthly *Alumni News*. More and more of the alumni were realizing that the best way to improve the College was to help recruit superior students to attend there. The Alumni Council realized that it had an obligation to maintain and staff the alumni office at its own expense rather than to expect the College to pay the bills, and worked toward this goal. Increasingly, they were improving their financial giving. In 1963-64, the Alumni Giving Fund received 1924 gifts amounting to $43,675.69, which was an increase over the previous year of 479 gifts and $3669.86.[92] Many alumni "earmarked" their gifts for favorite projects, particularly for the library, and scholarship assistance for athletes. At a Council meeting in April, 1963, they initiated a long term project of financing and publishing an *Alumni Directory*, as one had not been printed since 1947. The new directory was released in 1967. At that same meeting, they conceived the idea of giving Alumni Achievement Awards to outstanding alumni at the Homecoming Dinner. The first awards were given October 24, 1964 to J. Howard Pew, '00, in the field of Industry; Dr. Weir C. Ketler, '08, in Education; Dr. George C. Southworth, '14, in Science; The Rev. Dr. F. Paul McConkey, '09, in the Professions; and Dr. Robert Thorn, '16' in Sports.[93]

The admissions reports showed the improvement of quality of the Grove City College student. In 1961, the school accepted only one out of five applicants for the Freshman Class.[94] That class had a median IQ of 120, and 77.65 percent of the students were in the upper two-fifths of their graduating class. The scores on the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test are another good way to compare quality of students. The Class of 1963 scored an average of 445 on the verbal section, and 486 on the mathematics section; the Class of 1965 averaged 497 on the verbal section, and 530 on the mathematics section. Compared to the national median of 75, the Grove City freshmen in 1961 averaged on the College Classification Test a composite score of 90.[95] There were 87 students in the Class of 1965 who had relatives who had attended the College. Religiously, 54 percent of the student body that year were Presbyterian, with Methodists, Lutherans, and Roman Catholics following in that order.[96] In 1961, the Pennsylvania legislature passed the Pennsylvania Fair Educational Opportunities Act. No. 341, which attempted to eliminate discrimination in college admissions. The church colleges of the state petitioned to operate outside that law by requesting information on the application concerning church membership. On September 11, 1962, the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission granted Grove City College exemption from that provision of the law.[97] In 1962, the College accepted 489 Freshmen, one out of almost six applicants, and 489 Freshmen registered in September![98] Grove City College was also retaining more of her upperclassmen in the 1960's. The rate of entering students who graduated rose from 44.5 percent for the class of 1955, to 55.2 percent in 1959, to 72.2 percent in 1963.[99] Approximately 20 percent of the graduating class in 1963 went on to do graduate work for advanced degrees or professional status.[100] In November, 1964, President Harker reported that "Of all upper-class students eligible to return last fall, 97.3 percent actually enrolled and are now in school."[101]

Grove City College maintained its traditional policy of offering "the best in higher education at the lowest possible cost." The tuition stayed at $600 a year until 1965-66, although schools across the nation were much higher. In a letter to the students in 1964, Dr. Harker notified them that no increase was being made in major costs at Grove City College, yet the entire staff was receiving a salary increase. In an article published in *The Small College Annual,* the total cost of 30 colleges in the East showed "Grove City's $1450 for Tuition, Room, Board and Fees to be lowest in the group which ranged to $2550."[102]

Many curricular changes were made in the early 1960's. The music education curriculum was completely revised in 1960 so that a student could do more than half of his work in liberal arts.[103] The Christian education major was dropped, effective with the incoming Class of 1962,[104] and all religion courses were changed to three credit hours. Numerous changes were listed in a progress report to the Middle States Association. The required air science courses in the freshman and sophomore years were reduced from eight to six hours. The practice teaching program was changed from a semester half day program to a nine week block system for secondary certification, and full semester block system for elementary certification. A number of the engineering courses were placed on an alternating year basis to reduce faculty load. A remedial mathematics course was eliminated. A third year competency in language replaced a three year course requirement for a Bachelor of Arts degree, thus allowing advanced placement students more election initiative. In the spring of 1960, a program of preregistration was initiated to transfer most of the clerical and mechanical load from the Faculty to the Registrar's office. Honors courses were offered in seven departments. The use of audio-visual materials was greatly expanded through the purchase of new maps, charts, models, projectors, microscopes and other equipment.[105]

Curricular changes had been made from time to time in the engineering program, but the school recognized that major revision was needed if Grove City College wished to continue to offer engineering courses. An engineering building had been talked about since 1947, but no decision had been reached about its erection. In 1962, the Pew Foundation arranged to have Dr. S. C. Hollister, Dean Emeritus of Cornell University School of Engineering, and technical consultant to many American corporations and government projects such as Hoover Dam, come to campus and make an exhaustive study of the science and engineering programs with the help of the Faculty.[106] He found many desirable factors in the Grove City program, such as close student-faculty relationship, but felt an adequate job could not be done without providing a new engineering building. He also reported that the Hall of Science would provide sufficient room for a good pure science program if the engineering equipment was removed, and the building remodeled.[107] A visiting lecturer in chemical engineering, Dr. Warren McCabe, Dean of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, said, "Don't give up your program, just improve it, give it strength."[108] A special committee made up of Dr. William W. Hagerty of Drexel Institute of Technology, Dr. Karl McEachron of Case Institute of Technology, and Dr. Henry S. Stilwell of University of Illinois, recommended that an accelerated program in mathematics be undertaken, and that the physics courses should be strengthened to improve the engineering program.[109] After considering all the professional opinions, the Board of Trustees approved the continuation of the engineering program, and voted to build an engineering building starting in the spring of 1965.[110]

Hoyt Hall of Engineering

About every ten years, the Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania examines the colleges which certify teachers. Dr. Harker reported on the committee's comments following their evaluation in the spring of 1964:

> The Chairman reported to the College administrative officers that his committee had little to say but to commend the excellent teacher training work they found being done on our campus. He said his committee was leaving convinced that Grove City College is one of the strongest colleges in our Commonwealth. He concluded that not only would the committee recommend that Grove City be certified for another ten years, but that the committee humbly ask the College never to withdraw from the teacher training program.[111]

The examining committee did criticize the College for having withdrawn mathematics from the graduation requirements. This liberal arts deficiency was corrected the following year.

The Faculty was substantially enlarged and strengthened in the 1960's. In 1959-60, there were 70 members on the Faculty and

1487 students enrolled in the fall term; in 1964-65, there were 94 members, and 1917 students enrolled.[112] In 1960, the Trustees voted to give the Faculty a 10 percent salary increase; [113] in 1961, they approved a 6 percent raise.[114] In April, 1963, Dean Swezey gave the Alumni Council the following statistics: in 1956, the total Faculty payroll was $233,700, with the average salary being $5080; in 1963, the total Faculty payroll was $642,700, with the average salary being $8135. The range of salaries that year was $5800 for instructors, to $11,000 for full professors. The student-faculty ratio was 19 to 1.[115]

When it was announced that a new women's dormitory was going to be built, the Faculty showed their gratitude to the Pew family by furnishing a lounge in their honor.[116] Following is part of that resolution:

> Grove City College has, over the span of many years, benefited materially and spiritually by reason of the continued interest of the Pew family in its welfare . . . We, the faculty, desire to show, in some small way, our genuine appreciation for the invaluable services of the many dedicated members of this great family . . . [and] join with the staff and the student body of the College in a concerted undertaking to provide the planned furnishings for the lounges in this new women's Residence Hall.[117]

In June, Professor Carpenter reported that $5045 had been contributed by the Faculty for this project.[118]

The pension plan as put into operation was for "50 per cent of the last year's salary; 2 percent per year for 25 years, less anything from Social Security."[119] The plan was non-contributory on the part of the Faculty, but did not accrue any benefits until a member had served for ten years, nor did it cover the member's family when the plan was first presented. Retirement was permitted at age 65, and was mandatory at 70 years of age.[120]

The most unfortunate affair of Dr. Harker's fifteen years as President took place in the spring of 1962, and centered around the dismissal of history professor Dr. Larry Gara. Gara was hired by Grove City College in 1957, and later became chairman of the Department of History and Political Science. Seven months before his contract was terminated in 1962, he was given an opportunity to resign; no formal charges were made. When he refused to resign, the College declined to renew his contract. Dr. Gara contacted the American Association of University Professors to investigate the case. Six staff members resigned, citing his dismissal as the reason for their resignation. A petition was circulated and signed by members of the Faculty supporting the administration.[121]

The American Association of University Professors wrote to the College concerning their intended visit, stating:

> When the American Association of University Professors conducts an investigation every effort is made to minimize publicity. Neither this office nor the investigating committee makes an announcement of the visit.[122]

When the organization violated this commitment and made several press releases about the case, the Board of Trustees instructed the College administration to give no cooperation to the organization. The American Association of University Professors asked the President to select individuals to testify before their committee, but he refused to invite anyone to appear because he felt that was an "unethical educational practice."[123] The investigation was held, and on the basis of the committee's report, the organization censured the College at their next annual convention. Grove City College maintains that their position is correct, and has made no attempt to get off the censured list.

In 1963, there were four resignations from the Faculty, or five percent; three returned to graduate school, and one went to teach elsewhere. The American college average for faculty turnover was about 16 percent per year at that time.[124]

In 1960, Dr. H. O. White retired as Registrar, and Dr. Thaddeus Penar, chairman of the Department of Education, was advanced to this position.[125] Mr. J. P. Hassler retired in 1964 from his position as Bursar, and Mr. Clifford Martin, Jr. returned to his Alma Mater to fill the vacancy.[126] Dr. Harker encouraged his administrative officers to teach at least one class a semester to keep in touch with the students. He taught an ancient history course, Dr. Penar continued to teach visual aids, Dr. Kring taught different courses in education and psychology, and Dr. Swezey taught public health.

The College was faced with ever increasing numbers of young people who wanted to go to college. Although the Instruction Committee of the Trustees recommended that they keep enrollment at 1800 students,[127] the Board voted in the fall of 1965 to allow the number to creep up to 1900.[128] Although the Selective Service experts had counseled the admissions office that the College could expect to lose fifty men to the draft in the fall of 1966, Grove City College did not lose a single man for that reason, and enrollment climbed to 1981.[129] The school was retaining high numbers of its upperclassmen, too. In June, 1967, 448 seniors graduated—a retention of 83.7 percent of the freshmen who enrolled four years before.[130]. In 1968, the Trustees voted to permit enrollment to go as high as 2050.[131]

The quality of the students went up from 1965 to 1970. In 1965, 11 percent of the men and 43 percent of the women in the freshman class graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school classes; in 1970, 20 percent of the men and 72 percent of the women were in the top tenth of their class.[132]

Because of the increasing costs of education, the Board of Trustees was forced to raise tuition in 1968 to $850 a year, and room and board to $437.50 per semester.[133] By the fall of 1970, the tuition cost had risen to $990 a year, but Grove City College still had one of the lowest tuition costs in the state.[134]

The physical facilities were enlarged and improved to keep up with the increased enrollment. In 1965, there were 93,830 volumes in the library;[135] in 1970, there were approximately 115,000.[136]

Guiding and counseling students is more difficult when they live off campus. In 1966, action was taken by the Trustees to build another men's dormitory on campus. Since the food facilities for men were in Ketler Dormitory, which was over 30 years old, it was decided to incorporate a new dining hall for all men on campus into the new building.[137] Although the Ketler Dining Hall had been quite recently remodeled, the state required all new equipment in the new dining facility, and this raised the estimated cost by nearly a quarter of a million dollars. In light of the lifelong services of Mr. Lewis Hicks to the College, it was decided to name the building after this former Trustee.[138] Mr. Hicks was the son of one of the founders of the company which is now known as Allegheny Ludlum Steel. As a College trustee, he launched many financial projects for the school, gave the Rare Book Room in the library in memory of his family, and bequeathed a sizable sum to the College in his will to be used for endowment. Hicks Hall houses 164 men in the residence area, and the dining room will accommodate 500 men at one sitting.[139] The

"Gedunk", 1964

Colonial dining room was closed when Hicks Hall was completed, and additional dormitory space was obtained by renovation of that area.[140] In 1968, an international convention of food service salesmen rated Hicks Hall the finest food service building of the year, and the College was awarded the national plaque; approximately 300 buildings were studied in the appraisal.[141]

In keeping with the earlier decision to continue the engineering program and build a new building for that purpose, ground was broken for Hoyt Hall on Parents' Day, May 15, 1965.[142] The building was named after Dr. Creig Hoyt, chemistry professor for 44 years, and one of the early advocates and developers of the engineering program. Happily, the cost of this building honoring this popular teacher was over-subscribed by $250,000![143] One of the most distinguished chemistry students whom Dr. Hoyt had trained, Dr. Ray Boundy, Vice President in Charge of Research for Dow Chemical Company, gave the dedicatory address preceding the open house on November 14, 1966.[144]

For several years, townspeople had discussed the advantageous location of the Lower Campus as a site for a proposed Grove City Civic Center. In 1968, Mr. Al Falvo, Borough Manager, requested the Trustees to donate that land to the borough.[145] Although they denied the request, Mr. Pew personally purchased a block of land across the street from Lower Campus, and presented it to the borough for this purpose.

In 1968, the College completed a program of acquiring seven houses along the north side of Main Street, and razing them so that the campus was visible from the road.[146] This land was later used as sites for the Health Center and Hicks Hall.

Since the founding of the school, the College had heated its buildings with coal. Because of the constant threat of a coal strike, and because of the air pollution which the coal boilers produced, the Trustees voted to convert the heating system to gas.[147] This conversion was completed by 1969, and about half of the buildings were changed from steam to hot water heat.[148]

One of the major criticisms of the College by evaluating teams, students, and parents for many years was the grossly inadequate health service. The pathetically small and poorly equipped infirmary was located in the basement of a men's dormitory, and there were not proper facilities to even treat outpatients. In 1969, the Trustees approved the construction of a new health center.[149] Although the building was completed in 1969, it was not officially named Zerbe Health Center until 1970 when the College received the bequest of Mr. Arthur Zerbe, an alumnus of the school, to be used for that purpose.[150]

To improve the ratio of men to women students on campus, it became obvious that a new girls' dormitory must be built. In April, 1970, the Trustees announced a $2,500,000 building campaign to add additional classroom and faculty office space to Calderwood Hall, enlarge the dining facilities for the women, and construct a women's dormitory. The additions on Calderwood Hall were completed for fall semester, 1970, and the dining facilities were ready for second semester.[151]

The women's residence was also put under construction in the spring of 1970. That fall, the girls got the idea of honoring Mrs. Harker by naming the building after her. The Association of Women Students sent a petition to the President of the Board of Trustees which stated:

> Feeling runs strong within the women's dormitory for the greatly appreciated efforts of Mrs. Harker as she continually creates a spirit of warmth and friendliness throughout our campus . . . If in the smallest way, our efforts and suggestions begin to thank Mrs. Harker for her graciousness, encouragement and guidance, then she will comprehend a minute part of our deep appreciation.[152]

The Trustees wholeheartedly supported the suggestion, and

Helen Harker Hall was dedicated on June 4, 1971. In further homage to "Dr. and Mrs. Harker's total commitment to the interest of the young people on this campus and the faculty who serve them,"[153] the Class of 1971 furnished the main lounge in the new building.[154] From the outside, the building is a miniature duplicate of Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory, and will house 137 women students.[155]

Curriculum improvements continued to be made during the last half of the decade. In spite of the national resentment to R.O.T.C. programs on college campuses the Air Force program at Grove City College continued to draw an increasing number of fine upperclassmen. In 1966, slightly over 10 percent of the graduating class, 39 men out of a class of 368, received their commissions as part of the commencement exercises,[156] and the number of commissions averaged approximately 40 the remainder of the decade. Grove City College was the last college in the northeast to have a compulsory R.O.T.C. program. On the recommendation of the Air Force, the R.O.T.C. program became voluntary in the fall of 1970.[157] Contrary to many predictions, in the spring of 1971 "the largest number of Sophomores in the history of the unit have signed up to go on to Advanced R.O.T.C."[158]

Academic standards were further modified by the Faculty. After much discussion, they voted to change a graduation requirement in a major discipline from "no work under a 'C' grade after the first course," to "an overall 'C' average in a major field."[159] Freshman advanced placement was extended, particularly in the fields of mathematics, English, and foreign language. The freshman counseling program was completely revised; 28 faculty members were chosen by the Dean of Students to devise a program with a closer student-adviser relationship. Numerous course additions, deletions, and revisions were made.[160] In response to a Student Government petition, the Faculty implemented a study day preceding examination periods.[161]. A full time college pastor was added to the staff to lead the chapel services and counsel students.[162] To improve the communications between Faculty and students within a major department, "Department Dialogues" were initiated, at the request of the students, to allow them to voice their opinions with regard to curriculum.[163]

On November 15-18, 1970, an Evaluation Team representing the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States

Association visited the Grove City College campus and later presented their report. They applauded the friendliness and cooperation of the entire college community; the modern and well maintained physical plant; the low cost, quality education being offered; the "pay as you go" concept of Grove City College finances; the dedication of keeping the school a "teaching college;" and the increased alumni interest and support. They reflected that perhaps the reason why Grove City College had experienced virtually no student or faculty unrest during a period of national collegiate strife was that the purpose of the school was so clearly defined and publicized, and that the students and faculty knew ahead of time what would be expected of them.

The team reiterated many of the criticisms of the 1960 evaluating team: need for a statement of tenure, well defined administrative responsibility chart, reevaluation of the purpose and function of summer school, improved retirement program, and revision of charter and by-laws. In conclusion, they stated:

> The picture that emerges . . . is that of a college that has a clear sense of purpose and a program of studies consistent with that purpose; a dedicated faculty that accepts and apparently is committed to it; an excellent plant and supporting facilities; fiscal soundness and a well prepared student body which understands and accepts, as does the faculty, the college's aims, programs and objectives. The outcome of this

Classroom in Calderwood Hall

> congruence of factors is a sound but perhaps unexciting institution which graduates young persons well prepared in terms of the purposes which led them to choose the College.[164]

In May, 1971, the College was further evaluated by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction. The chairman of the team told Dr. Harker that this was the forty-third examination he had made and

> with the exception of two teacher colleges, schools specializing wholly in teacher preparation, he frankly termed Grove City the best college in the State for preparing teachers. He further stated that he was amazed to find such an excellent program for teacher training on the campus of a liberal arts college.[165]

Faculty salaries continued to climb throughout the Harker administration. In 1965, the top salaries received at Grove City College were: instructor, $8200; assistant professor, $9900; associate professor, nearly $11,000; full professor, $12,500.[166] In 1970, the highest salaries for those same ranks were $8580, $13,023, $15,142, and $17,161, respectively.[167]

The academic training of the Faculty had improved during the decade, too. In 1970, with the exception of the Air Force detachment, all full time instructors had at least a master's degree, and 34 had earned doctor's degrees.[168]

The retirement plan was somewhat revised in 1968, so that a faculty member could elect survivor benefits by taking a reduced pension during his lifetime.[169] In 1969, it was again revised to include a minimum pension of $2 per month for each year of service up to 25 years.

If turnover is an accurate guide of faculty satisfaction, Grove City College must have had an excellent year in 1970-71. Five members of the staff retired; all but one member of the Faculty renewed their contracts![171]

A few administrative changes took place in the late 1960's. In the fall of 1969, Dr. Frederick S. Kring was advanced to a newly created position of Dean of Students. Mr. Bruce Smith, Class of 1958, became Dean of Men. Miss Jean MacLeod retired as Dean of Women August 1, 1971, and was replaced by Miss Barbara Bechtell, now Mrs. Allan Eshelman, Class of 1948.

Mr. Albert Hopeman, Jr. was elected Vice-President of the Board of Trustees in 1967; he was elected President upon Mr.

Pew's death in the fall of 1971.[172] Mr. Pew spoke to the student body in opening convocation in 1968.[173] The Parents' Association asked him to speak at their dinner on May 1, 1971. He spoke warmly to over 800 parents about the fine group of students that they had produced.[174]

Alumni interest and support greatly increased during this period. In 1964-65, a total of $106,000 was given by 1480 alumni members; in 1969-70, $113,000 was given by 2778 alumni donors.[175] Much of the credit for nearly doubling the number of givers should be given to Mr. David Winland, Class of 1952, who initiated a Class Agent plan in 1967.[176]

Student life continued its evolutionary change on the Grove City College campus, rather than resorting to the violence that pervaded so many campuses during the decade of the 1960's. In 1968, the Student Council voted to change its name to Student Government. Although the representation changes from time to time, a summary statement in the 1965 yearbook still describes the organization accurately:

> Its purpose is to regulate student activities and to promote closer student-faculty relationships. The Council is the student representation to the administration and the Board of Trustees. The organization also plans and regulates the social calendar.[177]

The major social activities which they sponsor include Freshman Orientation, music concerts, Homecoming, All College Week-end, and May Day. The Women's Governing Board changed its name to the Association of Women Students' Board, when it became affiliated with the national organization by that name. In the spring of 1971, the representation and chain of command of the numerous women's governing bodies was revised.

The Sub-Committee on Student Organization for the 1970 self-evaluation report found that:

> "Twenty-one new organizations have been established in the past seven years . . . five are departmental clubs or professional societies, two are governmental organizations, four are honorary societies, two are social fraternities, one is a service organization, and seven are interest groups.[178]

Among those formed in the last half of the decade are: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Institute of Astronautics and Aeronautics, Political Science Forum, Inter-American Spanish Association, Karate Club, Chess Club, and the Business Club which was renamed the American Management Association. The honorary organizations established were: Lambda Iota Tau, international literary honorary society; Kappa Mu Epsilon, national mathematics honorary organization; Alpha Mu Gamma, national foreign language honorary society; Sigma Pi Sigma, national physics honorary organization. *The Crimson* is a student handbook published by the Student Government showing the pictures of the freshman class, and listing the school calendar. *Gyre* is a biannual literary publication. Radio station WSAJ was joined on the air by WSAJ-FM in the fall of 1968. The AM station is limited by the Federal Communications Commission to four hours of air time per week, making it impossible for the college station to expand. The addition of an FM station made it possible to increase air time and give more students the opportunity of radio training.[179]

WSAJ and WSAJ-FM

The two major complaints by students during the last five years pertained to compulsory chapel attendance and women's hours. At the June, 1969, meeting, the Trustees received a petition from Student Government requesting a change in compulsory chapel, and another petition from Women's Judicial Board requesting a liberalization of women's hours. In response, a full time college pastor was approved who would have the responsibility of making the chapel services more meaningful by bringing in more outside speakers, and changing from an assembly type of meeting to a devotional period. Because of the increased size of the student body, separate chapel services had been held for the freshmen in Crawford Hall, and for upperclassmen in Harbison Chapel. The trustees voted to combine these services again, and require students to attend only twice a week instead of four times a week.[180] In spite of all the complaining by students about compulsory chapel, the Class of 1970 chose to illuminate the spire of Harbison Chapel as their class gift.[181] In reply to the women's request, the Board of Trustees unanimously agreed that no changes should be made in hours for senior women, nor in the rule prohibiting women from visiting in men's apartments.[182] Despite disagreements over rules and regulations, the Student Government sent the Trustees a letter in the spring of 1971, thanking them for what they were doing for the College and stating the organization's approval of the work done by the Faculty and administration.[183]

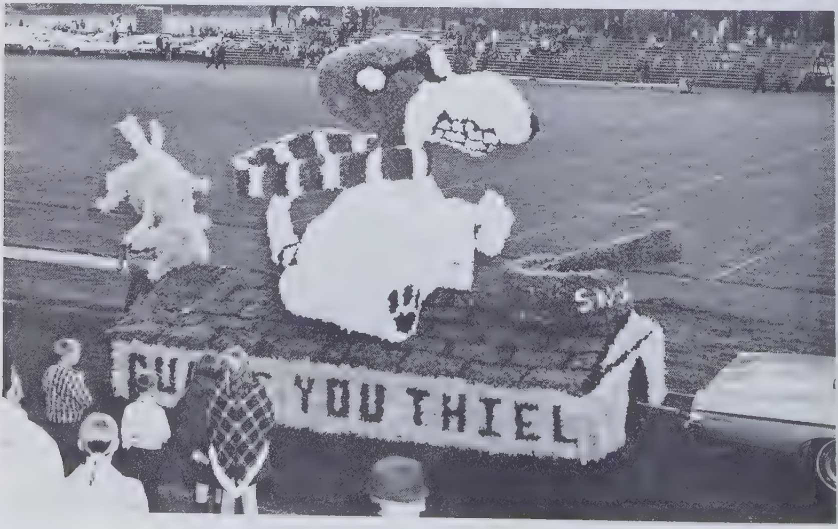
Perhaps the happiest incident in the decade at the College developed out of a near calamity. After an intensive effort by the Carpenters' Union to organize the non-teaching staff in the spring of 1968, the union organizers picketed the school. Although less than half of the staff joined the strike, many honored the picket lines in fear of violence. When the organizers urged the students to join the strike and demonstrate against the administration, the students turned out by the hundreds to carry on the work of the maintenance staff. They mowed grass, weeded and trimmed gardens, hauled garbage, cooked and served food, drove trucks through the picket lines, and in general heckled the union organizers. That Saturday, through the united action of students and Faculty, the campus had never looked better to receive hundreds of parents for May Day. Many parents, whose son or daughter might have been working in a kitchen or hauling trash, commented that they had never been prouder of Grove City College than they were that day. Looking back on the occasion, Dr. Harker commented:

> As I look back on the struggle, it was a lot of fun, but it

> was no fun while it raged. However, of this I am certain: if a college treats its students as partners in a great educational adventure, no Reds or Parlor Pinks are going to take it over.[184]

While students across the nation took over administration buildings, and burned R.O.T.C. buildings, the Grove City students formed a committee of Students Against Violence. They held seminars, gave speeches on the grass, even invited the commander of the Air Force detachment to address the students. Although many of them were against the war in Vietnam, they remembered that there are better ways to change a bad situation than by violence. After the year of rioting following the Kent State affair, the real feature of Parents' Day in 1970 was the joy hundreds of parents expressed—that Grove City College had known no violence. As one parent put it, "If you should have trouble, do not call in the National Guard. Just call the Parents' Association back to campus!"[185]

The athletics program continued to be a source of pleasure to many "Grovers". During the 1967-68 year, "350 men participated in ten varsity sports, and 500 others participated in a five-sport intramural program."[186] In a 1969 report to the Trustees, Dr. Harker pointed out that "we have won better than 75 percent of all varsity sports in the last three years."[187] Highlights



First Place Homecoming Float, 1971

of the sports program would include watching the undefeated football team of 1966, celebrating the 1000th win for Grove City varsity sports since Mr. Jack Behringer became Athletic Director,[188] producing several Little All-Americans, and seeing Jeff Claypool score 2234 points in his four year college basketball career to become the second highest scorer of all time in Western Pennsylvania.[189] For the Grove City College women, the two big productions of the year were the synchronized swimming program in the fall, and the May Day pageant in the spring.

On the cultural side, Grove City College students enjoyed such professional entertainment as the Lloyd Price orchestra, Simon and Garfunkel, Al Capp, the Roger Wagner Chorale, Art Buchwald, the Vienna Boys Choir, David Susskind, and Mary Costa. Other speakers included Senator Edmund Muskie, Dick Gregory, Harrison Salisbury, Bob Richards, John Ciardi, and Ti-Grace Atkinson.

The physical appearance of the students changed. The eyes got a lot of attention with bright sunglasses, contact lenses, and granny glasses. Long hair and sandals were "in," although shoulder length hair on boys or bare feet were frowned on by most of the Faculty. White shirts became a rarity, as brightly colored dress shirts became the rage, followed by loud striped and print shirts. Well dressed men required wide ties to go with their double-breasted suits. For play, "Joe College" sported "long johns" in the cool weather, or muscle shirts when it was hot. A small minority wore their love beads and head bands, but they looked out of place with a generally neatly attired student body. The girls went from mini skirts to maxi coats, culottes to "hot pants", and wore jump suits and pant dresses in every material imaginable. But, regardless of the outward appearance, the average Grove City College student remained a courteous, conservative, hard working, and friendly person who complained somewhat, but enjoyed his college days to the fullest.

For three years, Dr. Harker had offered his resignation to the Board of Trustees. In 1970, he asked the Trustees to appoint a committee to search for his replacement.[190] Mr. Albert Hopeman, Jr., as chairman of that committee, announced their recommendation of Dr. Charles Sherrard MacKenzie at a special meeting called in April, 1971.[191] Dr. MacKenzie is a Presbyterian minister who served congregations in New York, New Jersey,

Charles S. MacKenzie
1971—

and California. He studied at Gordon College, Boston University, and in several universities in England and Germany, and earned his Doctor of Theology degree at Princeton University. In addition to pastorates, he has served as an Air Force chaplain, as a social worker, and as a college teacher.[192]

Soon after the retirement was announced, Mr. Pew announced the naming of Helen Harker Hall at the May Day-Parents' Association Dinner. The students, Faculty, and nonteaching staff gathered in Crawford Hall for a program and reception honoring Dr. and Mrs. Harker on May 24. Part of a written tribute proclaims:

> The finest gifts that can be given to any age and time are the gifts of constructive and creative lives. Dr. and Mrs. Harker have given this, and more, to Grove City College over the past years. The words that best characterize them in their efforts are dedication and devotion . . . The word that best characterizes the College during the years between 1956 and 1971, is that of *expansion*—expansion of enrollment, income, and physical plant. This has been accomplished primarily by the Harkers. The College could not be what it is today had it not been for the dynamic leadership

> of Dr. Harker, and the quiet efficiency and gracious manner of Mrs. Harker.[193]

Varsity "G" Club honored Dr. Harker for his loyal support of the athletic program. The Alumni Council paid tribute to the Harker team at the Senior Dinner. At the commencement exercises, David Thayer, President of Student Government, thanked the Harkers for "caring" about students; David Winland, President of the Alumni Association, spoke of the alumni accomplishments during Harker's tenure; Dr. William W. Swezey, Dean of Grove City College, mentioned the evolutionary changes which had been made in the school. Mr. J. Howard Pew read a Trustees' resolution of appreciation for Harker's services, and the Air Force detachment presented a citation for his support of the R.O.T.C. program. As Mr. Pew phrased it, "Dr. J. Stanley Harker will now become one of Grove City College's immortals along with Isaac C. Ketler, founder and first president of the college and Weir C. Ketler, president for 40 years."[194]

Dr. Harker was retiring. His accomplishments were many. Eight new buildings with an investment value of over $7.5 million had been built, each dedicated debt free. The number of faculty members and their salaries had both been approximately doubled; the student body increased from 1250 to 2050. The curriculum was greatly broadened and enriched, the number of books in the library more than doubled, the quality of the student body rose, health and retirement programs were begun, and alumni relations were strengthened.[195] Now he entrusts the school to a younger President, and to the Faculty and student body that he helped to build, with the hope that Grove City College will grow to be ranked with the best liberal arts colleges in the nation.

Grove City College
TOURING CHOIR
Grove City Pa
O A Cooper

X. SUMMARY

A. Brief History of the College

It was in 1798 that Valentine Cunningham brought his family to the present location of Grove City, Pennsylvania, and built his pioneer home and grist mill on the banks of Wolf Creek. The settlers of Pine Grove, as the village was then called, were predominantly of Scots-Irish, English, or German descent, and they were well aware of the advantages of education. As early as 1858, Richard M. Thompson provided instruction in college preparatory subjects, conducting classes in a room of William A. Young's house. For ten years, beginning 1864, the Rev. Mr. William T. Dickson and his wife, Harriet, not only served the local Presbyterian Church, but also taught business and college preparatory courses for the young people of their community. In 1874, the school directors of Pine Grove built a two room common school, and funds were raised by public subscription to add a second story room to house the Select School. Isaac Ketler furnished this room, and, on April 11, 1876, opened his school with 13 students in attendance.

Pine Grove Normal Academy, chartered on April 7, 1879, grew rapidly, and once again the local people supported the school by financing the construction of an academy building. The course of study of the nascent academy, outlined for a two year period, was divided into four departments: College Preparatory, Music, Normal, and Primary.

In 1884, the Academy was rechartered as Grove City College, taking the new name of the community, and continued to be financially underwritten by the sale of ten dollar shares of stock. By 1894, the residents had contributed almost $100,000 toward the establishment of the institution.

Mr. Joseph Newton Pew joined the Board of Trustees in 1894, on the condition that the College become rechartered as a non-profit institution supported by philanthropists. Accordingly, the Board of Trustees of 15 local members was doubled in size to include leading businessmen and ministers from outside the Grove City area. The revised charter provided that the College should be Christian and evangelical in character.

By the turn of the century, the enrollment had climbed to 660 students, the Faculty had been enlarged to 20 members, and the campus had increased in size to 40 acres with four substantial buildings. The curriculum had been expanded to include courses of study leading to bachelor's degrees in arts, science, and philosophy; Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy degrees; a teacher's diploma; as well as certificates in music and art.

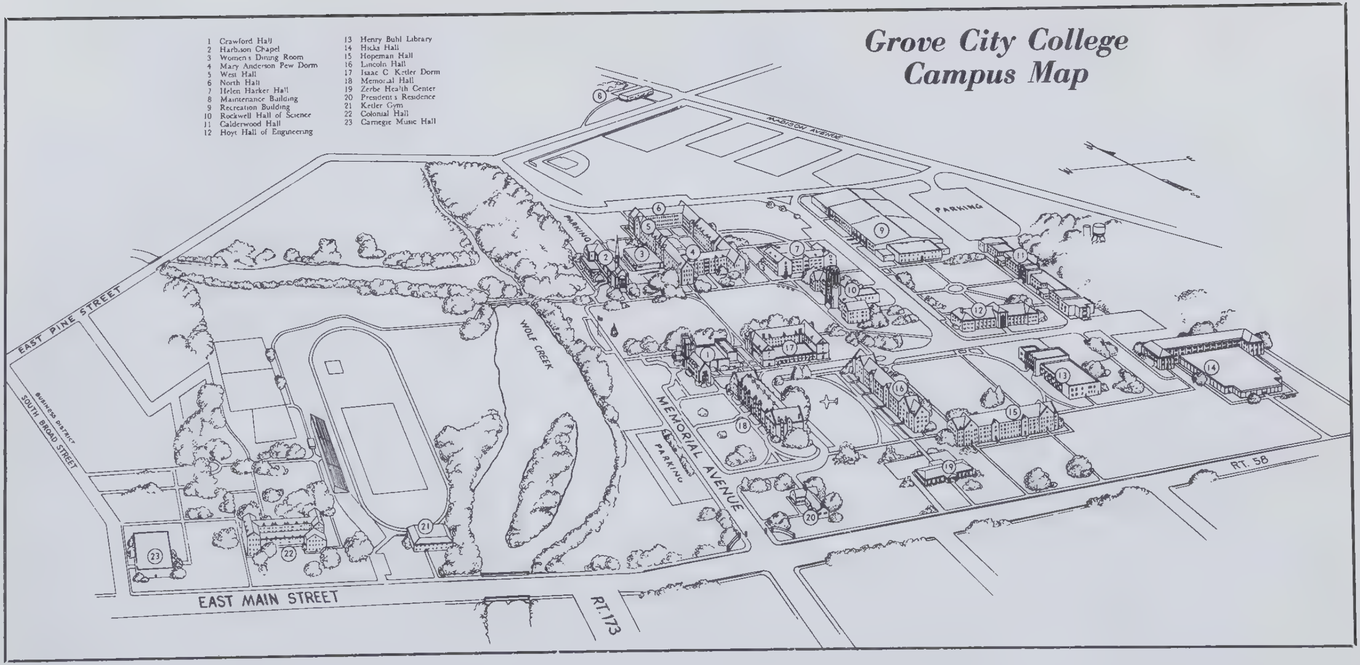
J. N. Pew, President of the Board of Trustees since 1895, died in 1912, and was succeeded by Frederick R. Babcock. Within less than a year, President Isaac C. Ketler also died, and Dr. Alexander T. Ormond of Princeton University was elected his successor. Under Dr. Ormond's direction, the Faculty was enlarged, the curriculum underwent a major revision in which the Faculty spelled out specific courses of study leading to the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy.

Upon the death of Dr. Ormond in 1915, Weir C. Ketler, son of the founder, was appointed Acting President. In 1916, he was elected President, an office which he held for 40 years. During his administration, the curriculum underwent several changes: the Doctor of Philosophy degree was discontinued in 1916, the Bachelor of Commercial Science degree was started in 1919, the Master of Arts degree was discontinued in 1929, and the Bachelor of Literature degree was discontinued in 1930. The College became accredited in 1922.

F. R. Babcock was succeeded as President of the Board of Trustees in 1928 by William L. Clause, who served until his death in 1931. J. Howard Pew, son of J. N. Pew, was then elected president—a position which he held until his death in 1971.

In 1930, the College embarked upon a long range program of campus expansion on what is called the Upper Campus. From 1930 to 1956 when Weir C. Ketler retired, nine buildings plus several additions were built. The enrollment grew from approximately 800 students in 1916, to 1200 students in 1956.

Due to the leadership and dedication of the President of the College and the Board of Trustees, the school not only survived, but served her country well through two world wars, an economic depression, and other difficult periods. During World War I, the College organized a military training program for the govern-



Grove City College Campus Map

1 Crawford Hall
2 Harbison Chapel
3 Women's Dining Room
4 Mary Anderson Pew Dorm
5 West Hall
6 North Hall
7 Helen Harker Hall
8 Maintenance Building
9 Recreation Building
10 Rockwell Hall of Science
11 Calderwood Hall
12 Hoyt Hall of Engineering
13 Henry Buhl Library
14 Hicks Hall
15 Hopeman Hall
16 Lincoln Hall
17 Isaac C. Ketler Dorm
18 Memorial Hall
19 Zerbe Health Center
20 President's Residence
21 Ketler Gym
22 Colonial Hall
23 Carnegie Music Hall
MADISON AVENUE
PARKING
PARKING
WOLF CREEK
MEMORIAL AVENUE
PARKING
EAST PINE STREET
BUSINESS DISTRICT
SOUTH BROAD STREET
EAST MAIN STREET
RT. 173
RT. 58

ment, but the armistice was declared before the program really was operating efficiently. Students called into active duty were granted credit for the remainder of that semester and were guaranteed admittance after the war. During World War II, the enrollment dropped from 1020 students in 1940-1, to 481 students in the fall of 1943. During this time, the College operated several defense training programs for the government, including a Naval Training School, Pilot Training Program for the Air Corps, and several civilian defense programs.

From 1956 to 1971, J. Stanley Harker was President of his Alma Mater. During his administration, the student body grew from 1200 to 2050, and the Faculty increased from about 80 to 120 members. The curriculum and academic phases of the school underwent extensive revision. The Bachelor of Science in Commerce degree was discontinued in 1959, and since then graduates in business administration and secretarial studies have received a degree of Bachelor of Arts. The number of books in the library was more than doubled to over 115,000 volumes. Eight buildings and several additions were built. Homecoming, May Day-Parents Day, and the sports program were expanded, and greater emphasis was placed on alumni and public relations.

While Grove City College has been the dream and life-long work of the Ketler and Pew families, many other people have devoted their lives to her development. While the College has changed to meet the needs of the society which she serves, her nature and philosophy remain unchanged since her founding. Grove City College is still a small liberal arts institution, Christian in nature, and dedicated to providing quality education at the lowest possible cost.

B. Observations

Grove City College is the result of circumstance, not design. While the College has changed to meet the demands of its sustaining society, the philosophy of

> Grove City College . . . stresses the responsibilities of the individual as well as his rights . . . [and offers] American youth quality education in liberal arts and sciences in a Christian context, with the special goal of helping students to find themselves by applying Christian principles to daily life.[1]

The curriculum of the College has evolved from requiring every student to take courses in the classical languages to the point where only three courses in Greek are offered (mainly for pre-theological students), and no Latin. While the curriculum was becoming less classical, it was placing more emphasis on the sciences due to such influences as the theory of evolution and the industrialization of the nation. These demands helped to bring about the elective system because students were interested in learning about evolution, and American industry was requiring people to have more technical education. The introduction of the elective system necessitated quantitative measurement of achievement and led to the credit-hour system. This has grown to the point where the student of today has to amass the prescribed number of credit-hours, properly distributed among required subjects, a field of concentration, and free electives. The word "liberal" means "free," but a liberal education today in no way gives the student a "free" choice of the courses he wishes to take. This is one of the paradoxes of American higher education.

Although the College has offered a liberal arts program since it was founded, the curriculum today is completely changed from what it was a century ago. Yet the College continues to grant the same degrees in the arts and sciences as it did when the school was chartered as a college: Bachelor of Arts, and Bachelor of Science.

Grove City College has always been a Christian institution. It has been influenced by the Presbyterian Church since its early days, because it was founded in a Presbyterian community by local citizens. The College has never been a Presbyterian institution in the sense of the Church owning or even having controlling interest in it. Because of the Presbyterian influence, the Calvinistic doctrine has been perpetuated in the life and program of the College. Christian religion has always been an integral part of the curricular and extra-curricular programs of the College.

One of the best examples of how the College changed its program to meet the needs of society was the introduction of the teacher training program in 1877. Isaac Ketler felt strongly enough about this need that he changed the name of the school from "Select School of Pine Grove" to "Pine Grove Normal Academy," even though the institution was not chartered by that name until two years later.

The College's attitude toward military training has vacillated over the years according to national conditions. The various military programs of the College—especially those which were in operation at the time when America was at war—illustrate how the College attempted to fulfill the needs of society.

In addition to military training, several other programs have been added and/or deleted during the life of the College. All programs other than the four year course of study have been discontinued. As a result, the graduate programs no longer exist and only baccalaureate degrees are given. Similarly, none of the specialty schools such as pedagogy, normal, philosophy, and Bible, exist today.

The College calendar has fluctuated greatly. It began with three terms per year, went to four terms per year when the summer school program was instituted, and then changed to two semesters per year plus a summer school. The summer school was once the most popular term of the school year, having more than twice as many students enrolled in it as in any of the other three terms. The enrollment in the summer school began to decline with the growth of the state teachers' colleges, since most of the students in the summer program were public school teachers studying to meet teacher certification requirements and to earn a baccalaureate degree. In the last 20 years, the summer school enrollment has averaged approximately 150 students. The College calendar has been adjusted several times to accommodate special programs, showing the willingness to serve society.

The physical plant of the College was begun on the Lower Campus. After nine buildings had been built, and space became limited, the College began to move to the Upper Campus, which overlooks Wolf Creek and the Lower Campus. Today, there are 16 buildings on the Upper Campus, and only four buildings left "downhill."

The funds for the operation and expansion of the College were first obtained from interested local citizens. Because the resources of the local people were very limited, and because the needs of the College became greater, it was necessary to seek financial support outside the Grove City area. As a result, the College receives financial assistance today from interested people, corporations, and foundations primarily from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and New Jersey. One of the principal aims of the College has always been to keep the cost to the student at a minimum.

The role of the College administration has changed. In the early days of the College, one or two men were responsible for all administrative duties. As the number of administrators has increased with the size of the school, the responsibilities have become more specifically defined. A common characteristic of Grove City College administrators over the years is that virtually all of them have taught at least one course per year.

The responsibilities of the Faculty have changed from being a "guardian" of the students, both day and night, to a leader in the academic life of the College. However, many faculty members still take a genuine interest in the "whole student" by joining with him in extra-curricular activities. The members of the Faculty today are more specifically trained, and consequently, confine their teaching to more specialized areas than used to be the case.

Hicks Hall, Men's Dormitory

The College has always been a coeducational institution, drawing its early students from the local area. As our society has become more mobile, and the College has been more widely publicized, students are coming to the College from a broader geographic area.

Early students were interested in oratory and declamation. The literary societies on campus were the social centers for the students. With the decline in the popularity of those organizations, the students became interested in fraternities and sororities as their source of social life. Today, the fraternal system is losing favor with the student body and increased numbers of students are supporting the interest groups on campus: departmental clubs, honorary societies, athletics, dramatics, karate, etc.

Virtually all students today live in dormitories owned by the College; when the school was founded, students had to make arrangements for room and board with local residents. The trend throughout the life of the College has been toward fewer rules and restrictions on the students. Many of the students today have cars on campus, and are, therefore, much more mobile than the students of yesteryear.

The College has always prided itself on taking interest in students as individuals. Dr. Harker described the attitude of the College, and other small colleges, toward the student:

> College is not a preparation for life, such as we prepare pieces of steel and plastic to become an automobile on a Detroit assembly line. College is a great laboratory where young people and more mature seekers of truth learn from each other and from their books as they live together in a thrilling, intimate personal relationship. Such a relationship is found only on the campus of a small institution.[2]

Helen Calderwood Harker, J. Howard Pew,
J. Stanley Harker, and Weir C. Ketler

Education is the bridge which spans the gap between ignorance and knowledge. Grove City College has served as a bridge to its students to span that gap. One of the poems that J. Howard Pew frequently quoted expressed it this way:

An old man going a lone highway
Came in the evening cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fears for him,
But he stopped when safe on the other side
And built a bridge to span the tide.

"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength with building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day,
You never again will pass this way,
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head,
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm which has been as naught to me
To that fair-haired youth might a pitfall be,
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him."[3]

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

PINE GROVE NORMAL ACADEMY CHARTER OF INCORPORATION[1]

Article 1. W. A. Young, Joseph Humphrey, James Hunter, J. M. Martin, and J. P. Locke, citizens of the County of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, their successors and associates to be elected as hereinafter mentioned shall be forever hereafter, and they are hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession and with all the incidents of a corporation in deed and in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever by the corporate name, style and title of the "Pine Grove Normal Academy."

Section 2. The trustees above mentioned and their successors by the said name and title shall be able and capable in law and in equity to take to hold and to enjoy for the use of the said Academy any estate in any messuage, lands, tenements, goods, chattles, moneys or other effects by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will devise or bequest of any person or persons, or any body corporate whatsoever. Provided that the yearly income of the real and personal property of the said Corporation shall not at any time exceed Ten Thousand Dollars.

Section 3. The said Trustees and their successors by the same name, shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all Courts of Law and Equity in all manner of suits and actions whatsoever, and generally by and in the same name to do and transact all the business touching and concerning the premises or which shall be incidentally necessary thereto as fully and effectually as a natural person or body Corporate or Politic has power to manage the concerns belonging to such person or body, to hold, enjoy and exercise such power, authorities and jurisdictions as are customary and usual in other Academys or institutions similar within the Commonwealth.

Section 4. The said Corporation is hereby authorized to establish and maintain a school in the village of Pine Grove, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of imparting to persons of both *sexes* knowledge in the various branches of Science, Languages, Literature, Mathematics, and the Arts.

Section 5. The Capital Stock of said Corporation shall be Four Thousand Dollars, divided into shares of Ten Dollars each, with the privilege to increase the same to any amount not exceeding Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. And the said School or Academy may go into operation when the sum of Four Thousand Dollars has been subscribed, and Twenty per cent of the same paid in. And the stock shall be transferable in conformity with the Rules and By-Laws of the Corporation.

Section 6. The management of the said Institution shall be lodged in a Board of Trustees not exceeding Fifteen in number, five of whom shall constitute a quorum to be elected by a majority of the stock holders in person or by proxy at a meeting held for that purpose on the second Monday of January A.D. 1880. Five of whom shall be elected for one year, Five for two years, and Five for three years, and on the second Monday of January of each and every year thereafter the vacancies shall be filled by election of Trustees for a period of Three years. In the election of Trustees each stockholder shall have one vote for each share of stock held by him or her. Provided the subscription for the said stock shall have been paid or transferred upon the books of the said Corporation at least Thirty days prior to said election. The said election shall be held be held [*sic*] by the secretary of the Board of Trustees who shall, prior to said election make oath before a Justice of the Peace or other person qualified by law to administer oaths that he will discharge the duties of his office with fidelity, that he will not receive any vote but such as he verily believes to be legal. The said Secretary shall give notice of the objects, time and place of the Annual Meeting of the Stock Holders for the purpose of electing the said Trustees by at least three insertions in one newspaper of general circulation published in Mercer County prior to the date of said meeting. That the persons heretofore named shall constitute the said Board of Trustees for the present and who shall remain in office until the first annual meeting aforesaid.

Section 7. The Board of Trustees and their successors shall elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, of their own body and shall and may have a common Seal to serve and use for all causes matters and affairs of theirs and their successors.

Section 8. The said Trustees shall meet at least twice each year in the village of Pine Grove, Mercer County, Penna. and at such times and places as said Trustees or a quorum of them shall appoint and a quorum of said Board shall be capable of doing and transacting all business and concerns of the said Corporation not otherwise provided for by this charter. And to elect or appoint a Faculty for said Academy, which shall consist of a President and such other regular Professors and Teachers as said Trustees may determine upon. And remove the same at their discretion as the welfare of the Institution may demand and shall have the power of appointing committees of their own board to carry into effect all the resolutions of the said board, and to fill all vacancies which may occur in the said board by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, until the next annual meeting of the stockholders thereafter. And to require the Treasurer to give security as they may deem advisable and to do all other acts and things necessary for the management of the concerns of the said Corporation. And to make and ordain rules and By-Laws for the Government these if not inconsistent, or repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the United States or to the Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth Provided That the said Trustees shall not have power to contract any debt, or create any lien which shall in any wise affect change or encumber the lands and edifices of the said Academy or in any wise subject it to the payment of any debt, except as contained in the original agreement, wherein the money was originally donated and the land purchased for the purpose of Said Academy. And the said Trustees shall keep books in which shall be transcribed this Charter, and all the By-Laws, rules and regulations adopted, and also to record the proceedings of all meetings of the Trustees of the Corporation including all monies, by them received whether from loans, bequests, rents, gifts, donations, or otherwise and make a full accurate and detailed report thereof to the said stockholders at their regular meeting.

Section 9. That at the close of each session of said Academy it shall be the duty of the Trustees with the assistance of teacher or teachers of the same and with the further assistance of two teachers from some other institution of learning, who (the latter two) must themselves be graduates of some literary college of high standing to hold an examination and grant certificates in the form of diplomas to the students meriting the same and which shall put forth the attainments of such students in the

Arts and Sciences, but no such certificates shall be granted without the concurrence of a majority of such board of examiners with a majority of the Trustees present. When granted, such certificate shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees and also by the principal teacher.

Section 10. The said Trustees shall place out at interest all donations, moneys, and every species of property capable of producing revenues not herein already specified and excepted which shall come into their hands for the use and benefit of the said Institution. The *principle* [*sic*] or stock secured by first Bond and Mortgage on real estate or revenue thus accruing shall be exclusively and forever appropriated to the support of instruction in the said Institution.

Section 11. No enumeration of powers, privileges and duties herein contained shall be construed so as to exclude others not enumerated which are necessary to the proper fulfillment of the designated purposes of the Corporation and not inconsistent with the express provisions and limitations thereof.

APPENDIX B

MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES: ELECTED SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1880 FOLLOWING CHARTER OF PINE GROVE ACADEMY

J. G. Cunningham
R. G. Black
James Gilmore
Newton Campbell
Robert Maxwell
J. T. Blair
David Gilson
Thomas Dale
S. Simcox
D. C. Johnston
S. F. Thompson
J. P. Locke
Joseph Humphrey, Treasurer
J. M. Martin, Secretary
W. A. Young, President

APPENDIX C

TRUSTEES ELECTED BY STOCKHOLDERS, NOVEMBER 3, 1894

Samuel F. Thompson
W. A. Young
Joseph A. McDowell
James Simpson
T. W. Dale
J. C. Glenn
D. F. Courtney
A. M. Craig
J. J. McGarvey
Perry F. Say
John N. White
B. Magoffin
Newton Campbell
W. J. McKay
William J. McConkey

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS ELECTED AFTER REORGANIZATION BY FIFTEEN PETITIONING TRUSTEES

A. P. Burchfield
Samuel P. Harbison
A. J. Merchant
William E. Oller
W. J. Young
Joseph Gibson
Christopher W. Heydrick
W. L. Pierce
David Gilson
J. T. Blair
James B. McClelland
William H. McMillan
J. N. Pew
W. D. Brandon
Edward O'Neil

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Ketler, Weir C. Third President of the College, numerous interviews.
Ladd, Jonathan. Chairman, Department of Foreign Languages, June 11, 1971.
Monsma, Peter. Chairman, Department of Religion and Philosophy, June 14, 1971.
Mills, Ruth H. Class of 1951. May 30, 1971.
Ormond, Roger. Son of second President of the College, Alexander T. Ormond, Feb. 23, 1968.
Penman, Frances McCarl. Daughter of underground surveyor for coal mines, Dec. 3, 1969.
Poehlman, Frank. Son of Hermann Poehlmann, chairman of the Music Department for many years. Jan. 14, 1971.
Post, Esther. Class of 1925, retired chairman of the Department of Women's Physical Education, numerous interviews.
Smock, Dale. Chairman, Radio Broadcasting Committee of the Faculty, May 5, 1971, and others.
Swezey, William W. Dean of the College, numerous interviews.
Young, W. A. Grandson of Trustee W. A. Young, April 9, 1967.

H. Grove City College Documents

Catalogues: Pine Grove Normal Academy, later Grove City College, 1876-1971.

Charters: Pine Grove Normal Academy, 1879; Grove City College, 1884; 1888; 1894; 1923. 1932; 1945. All charters are on file in the Mercer County Court House, Mercer, Pa.

Minutes
    Alumni Council: 1951-1971.
    Faculty: 1904-1971.
    Trustees: 1879-1891, 1895-1971.
Reports
    Self Evaluation and Team Evaluation for the Middle States Association: 1957, 1960, 1961, 1970.
    President's: 1915-1971.
College Statistics
    Registrar's, Bursar's, Alumni Secretary, Publicity . . .

I. Miscellaneous

Corporate Public Relations of Sun Oil Company. "Biographical Sketch, J. Howard Pew, Chairman of the Executive Committee." Aug., 1970, pp. 1-4.

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Ketler, Weir C. *Adventure in Education: 75 Years of Grove City College (1876-1951)*. Newcomen Society of North America, 1953.

Programs: musicals, plays, entertainment, special assemblies, honors, May Day - Parents' Day, Baccalaureate, Commencement, inaugurations . . .

Ramsay, W. M. *An Estimate of the Work of Dr. Isaac Conrad Ketler.* London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1915.

Spiritual Advance Program and Centennial Celebration. First Presbyterian Church, Grove City, Pa., 1942.

FOOTNOTES

CHAPTER I

[1] Samuel E. Morison, *The Founding of Harvard College,* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1935), p. 168.

[2] George P. Schmidt, "A Century of the Liberal Arts College," *School and Society,* XC (May 5, 1962), p. 222.

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Fact Book on Higher Education,* American Council on Education, 3rd issue 1972, p. 70.118.

[5] Hereafter, frequently referred to as "the College".

[6] Frederick Jackson Turner, "An American Definition of History," *The Varieties of History,* ed. Fritz Stern (New York: Meridian Books, Inc., 1956), p. 200.

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 206.

[8] Saul Sack, *History of Higher Education in Pennsylvania,* Vol. 1 (Harrisburg: The Historical and Museum Commission, 1963), p. iii.

CHAPTER II

[1] John W. Ray, *A History of Western Pennsylvania,* (Athens: The Riverside Press, 1941), pp. 1-70.

[2] Lois Mulkern and Edwin V. Pugh, *A Traveler's Guide to Historic Western Pennsylvania,* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1954), p. 278.

[3] Ray, p. 71.

[4] *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania,* (Chicago: Brown, Runk and Company, 1888), p. 141.

[5] Ray, p. 76.

[6] *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania,* p. 204.

[7] Ray, p. 288.

[8] *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania,* pp. 504-6.

[9] *The Sharon* (Pa.) *Herald,* August 21, 1948, p. 11.

[10] *Grove City (Pa.) Reporter-Herald,* May 31, 1933, p. 1.

[11] "Spiritual Advance Program and Centennial Celebration", *First Presbyterian Church,* Grove City, Pa., 1942.

[12] *Grove City Reporter-Herald,* May 31, 1933, p. 1. Numerous other denominations formed smaller congregations in the borough later, but have little bearing on this paper.

[13] *Grove City Reporter-Herald,* May 31, 1933, p. 1.

[14] *The Sharon Herald,* August 21, 1948, p. 11.

[15] Interview with Frances McCarl Penman, daughter of underground surveyor for Pittsburgh Coal and Limestone in Grove City, Dec. 3, 1969.

[16] *Grove City Reporter-Herald,* May 31, 1933, p. 4.

[17] *The Sharon Herald,* Aug. 21, 1948, p. 11.

[18] *The Sharon Herald,* August 21, 1948, p. 7.
The Grove City Reporter-Herald, May 31, 1933, p. 1.

[19] *Ibid.*

[20] *Ibid.*

[21] *The Grove City Reporter-Herald,* May 31, 1933, section 7.

[22] I. L. Kandel, *History of Secondary Education,* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930), p. 126.

[23] Richard B. Morris, ed., *Encyclopedia of American History,* (New York: Harper & Bros., 1953), p. 555.

[24] Kandel, p. 391.

[25] *Ibid.*, p. 398.

[26] *Ibid.*, p. 420.

[27] *Ibid.*, pp. 420-421.

[28] H. Barnard, *American Journal of Education,* I, as quoted by Kandel, p. 368.

[29] Dwight Raymond Guthrie, *John McMillan, The Apostle of Presbyterianism in the West 1752-1833,* (Pittsburgh: The University of Pittsburgh Press, 1952), p. 3.

[30] Saul Sack, *History of Higher Education in Pennsylvania,* Vol. 1 (Harrisburg: The Historical and Museum Commission, 1963), pp. 33-44.

[31] William W. McKinney, "The Organizational Foundations," *The Presbyterian Valley,* ed. William Wilson McKinney, (Pittsburgh: Davis and Warde, Inc., 1958), p. 9.

[32] *Ibid.,* Frank D. McCloy, "The Mount of Sacred Science," pp. 359-380.

[33] S. J. M. Eaton, *History of the Presbytery of Erie,* (New York: Hurd and Houghton, 1868), p. 426.

[34] *Ibid.,* pp. 34-35.

[35] Dwight R. Guthrie, "Academies and Female Seminaries," *The Presbyterian Valley,* ed. William Wilson McKinney, (Pittsburgh: Davis and Warde, Ind., 1958), p. 204.

[36] *Ibid.,* pp. 204-233.

[37] W. J. McKnight, *A Pioneer Outline History of North Western Pennsylvania,* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1905), pp. 353-354.

[38] Ray, pp. 150-77.

[39] James Pyle Wickersham, *Education in Pennsylvania,* (Lancaster: Inquirer Publishing Co., 1886), p. 178.

[40] *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania,* pp. 218-21.

[41] *Ibid.,* p. 506.

[42] *Ibid.,* pp. 220-221.

[43] McKnight, p. 589.

[44] Wickersham, p. 474.

[45] J. G. White, *History of Mercer County,* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1909), p. 560.

[46] *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania,* p. 222.

[47] Ray, p. 190.

[48] *Ibid.,* p. 320.

[49] Wickersham, pp. 496-97.

[50] Ray, pp. 318-25.

[51] *Ibid.,* p. 318.

CHAPTER III

[1] *History of Mercer County Pennsylvania,* (Chicago: Brown, Runk and Company, 1888), p. 143.

[2] Hereafter, frequently referred to as "the Trustees."

[3] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy,* 1876-77, p. 9.

[4] Interview with William A. Young, II, April 9, 1967.

[5] *Spiritual Advance Program and Centennial Celebration,* First Presbyterian Church, Grove City, Pennsylvania, Sept. 20-Nov. 22, 1942, [p. 34].

[6] Weir C. Ketler, "Grove City College in the Last Fifty Years," *Commencement Week and Semi-Centennial Exercises of Grove City College,* June 13-16, 1926, p. 20.

[7] Isaac C. Ketler, *The Pilgrims,* (New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1910), p. 169.

[8] Weir C. Ketler, "An Adventure in Education," p. 7. This is an unpublished paper written about 1951. A later abridged version was delivered to the Newcomen Society and published in 1953.

[9] *Ibid.,* p. 8.

[10] One page advertisement, "Select School at Pine Grove, Pa.", c. Mar. 1876.

[11] Letter from Mrs. Mary M. Crawford to Isaac Ketler, Franklin, Pa., Mar. 12, 1916.

[12] W. Ketler, p. 9.

[13] *Ibid.*, p. 11.

[14] "Pine Grove Normal Academy," 1876. Hereafter, referred to as "the Academy."

[15] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy,* 1876-77, p. 10.

[16] *Ibid.*, pp. 2-5.

[17] *Ibid.*, p. 11.

[18] Hereafter, frequently referred to as "the Faculty."

[19] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy,* 1877-78, pp. 3-10.

[20] *Ibid.*, p. 17.

[21] *Ibid.*, p. 16.

[22] *Ibid.*, p. 14.

[23] *Ibid.*, p. 12. The colleges with whom arrangements had been made were Westminster and Allegheny.

[24] *Ibid.*, p. 19.

[25] *Ibid.*, p. 23.

[26] W. Ketler, pp. 13-14.

[27] *Pine Grove Normal Academy Charter,* Charter of Incorporation, March 19, 1879. See Appendix A.

[28] W. Ketler, p. 14.

[29] *The Charter and By-Laws and an Historical Sketch of Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.,* Jan., 1927, p. 4.

[30] W. Ketler, pp. 15-16.

[31] *Ibid.*, p. 8.

[32] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy, 1878-79,* p. 18.

[33] *Ibid.*, p. 20.

[34] *Ibid.*, p. 26.

[35] *Ibid.*, p. 28.

[36] See Appendix B.

[37] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy, 1879-80,* pp. 28-29.

[38] *Ibid.*, p. 29.

[39] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy, 1880-81,* pp. 37-38.

[40] Degrees were granted despite lack of charter provision to do so. This was changed in 1884. See Appendix A.

[41] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy, 1882-83,* pp. 25-27.

[42] W. M. Ramsay, *An Estimate of the Educational Work of Dr. Isaac Conrad Ketler,* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1915), p. 19.

[43] *The Charter and By-Laws and an Historical Sketch of Grove City College,* Grove City, Pa., p. 4.

[44] *Who Was Who in America,* Vol. 1, 1897-1942, (Chicago: The A. N. Marquis Co., 1942), p. 672.

[45] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy, 1883-84.*

[46] Ramsay, p. 22.

[47] W. Ketler, p. 17.

[48] *Ibid.*, p. 18.

[49] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy, 1882-83,* p. 28.

[50] George P. Schmidt, *The Liberal Arts College,* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1957), p. 182.

[51] Amendment to the *Pine Grove Normal Academy Charter,* petition submitted to the Court of Common Pleas, Mercer, Pennsylvania, Sept. 13, 1884.

[52] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1884-85,* p. 5.

[53] W. Ketler, p. 14.

[54] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1884-85,* p. 27.

[55] *Ibid.*, pp. 32-33.

[56] *Ibid.*, p. 27.

[57] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1884-85,* p. 32.

[58] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1888-89,* p. 47.

[59] W. Ketler, p. 30.

[60] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1888-89*, p. 27.

[61] *Ibid.*, p. 28.

[62] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1884-85*, p. 5.

[63] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1885-86*, p. 2.

[64] Amendment to the *Charter of Grove City College*, petition submitted to the Court of Common Pleas, Mercer, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1888.

[65] *The Western Theological Seminary General Biographical Catalogue 1827-1927*, (Pittsburgh: 1927), p. 227.

[66] Ramsay, p. 23.

[67] Samuel Dodds, "Memories of Eighty-Three Years 1858-1941," unpublished paper, p. 30.

[68] *Ibid.*, p. 27.

[69] *Ibid.*, p. 27.

[70] W. Ketler, p. 23-25.

[71] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1890-91*, p. 5.

[72] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1889-90*, p. 34.

[73] *Ibid.*, p. 39.

[74] *Ibid.*, p. 6.

[75] *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.

[76] *Ibid.*, p. 17.

[77] *Ibid.*, p. 31.

[78] *Ibid.*, pp. 23-25.

[79] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1891-92*, p. 31.

[80] *Ibid.*, p. 5.

[81] *Ibid.*, p. 26.

[82] *Ibid.*, p. 27.

[83] *Ibid.*, p. 39. This figure includes the volumes in the College Library as well as those in the libraries of the literary societies.

[84] *Ibid.*, pp. 61, 4.

[85] Schmidt, p. 94.

[86] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1884-85*, p. 4.

[87] Schmidt, p. 76.

[88] Dodds, pp. 26-27.

[89] William S. Garvin (ed.), *History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania*, (Chicago: Brown, Runk, and Co., 1888), p. 1034.

[90] Dodds, p. 30.

[91] *Mercer County Herald*, Grove City, Pa., July 12, 1907, p. 1.

[92] Dodds, p. 31.

[93] *Ibid.*

[94] Schmidt, p. 99.

[95] *Catalogue of Pine Grove Normal Academy, 1876-77*, p. 10.

[96] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1888-89*, p. 45.

[97] *Ibid.*

[98] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1889-90*, p. 44.

[99] *Ibid.*, p. 50.

[100] *Ibid.*, p. 42.

[101] *Ibid.*, p. 43.

[102] *Ibid.*

[103] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1890-91*, p. 63.

[104] "Pine Grove Normal Academy, Educational Leaf.", [c. 1877].

[105] John Oxenham, "The Ways," *Bees in Amber*, as quoted in *The Hymnal for Youth*, (Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1946), p. 380.

CHAPTER IV

[1] Weir C. Ketler, "An Adventure in Education," unpublished paper, 1951, p. 26.

[2] *Grove City and Grove City College,* (Pittsburgh: Foster, Dick and Company, c. 1897), pp. 19-21.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 23.

[4] See Appendix C.

[6] *The Charter of Grove City College,* submitted to the Court of Common Pleas, Mercer, Pa., Nov. 17, 1894, Article 5.

[6] *Ibid.*, Article 4.

[7] *Ibid.*, Article 7.

[8] Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Grove City College, Jan. 26, 1895. Hereafter cited as "Minutes of Trustees."

[9] J. N. Pew: A Biographical Sketch," *Our Sun,* (Philadelphia: Sun Oil Company), XXVI, Nos. 3-4, 1961, p. 11.

[10] *Ibid.*

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 12.

[12] *Ibid.*

[13] Dodds, pp. 15-16, 27, 32-33.

[14] Interview with Weir C. Ketler, April 19, 1971.

[15] *Supplement to the Catalogue of Grove City College, 1895-96,* p. 39.

[16] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1896-97*, p. 52.

[17] *Ibid.*, p. 53.

[18] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1900-1901*, p. 60.

[19] Minutes of Trustees, Sept. 7, 1901.

[20] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1903-04*, p. 61.

[21] W. Ketler, p. 28.

[22] Minutes of Trustees, July 7, 1899.

[23] Minutes of Trustees, Mar. 9, 1900; Apr. 2, 1900; June 28, 1902; Jan. 16, 1906; June 13, 1906.

[24] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1904-05*, p. 66.

[26] *Ibid.*, pp. 68-69.

[26] Letter from Isaac Ketler to Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Nov. 6, 1906.

[27] Minutes of Trustees, June 16, 1908.

[28] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 15, 1907.

[29] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1894-95*, p. 49.

[30] *Ibid.*

[31] Minutes of Trustees, July 12, 1911.

[32] Minutes of Trustees, June 9, 1914.

[33] *Grove City Reporter-Herald*, Oct. 14, 1930, p. 1.

[34] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1894-95*, p. 5.

[35] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 26, 1895, p. 21.

[36] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1895-96*, p. 39.

[37] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1895-96*, p. 41.

[38] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1897-98*, p. 41.

[39] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 18, 1901; Jan. 17, 1905; Jan. 19, 1909.

[40] *Grove City College Collegian*, June, 1903, p. 183.

[41] Minutes of Trustees, May 20, 1895.

[42] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1896-97*, p. 57.

[43] A few of the better known teachers in the Bible School over the years were: James Black of Edinburgh, Scotland, and his brother Hugh Black, Union Theological Seminary in New York City; Hardin Craig of the University of Minnesota; Robert Dick Wilson, Princeton Theological Seminary; George L. Robinson of McCormick Seminary in Chicago; W. F. Oldham, Methodist Bishop of India; Daniel Crawford, successor to David Livingston in Africa; Ralph Fluelling of the University of Southern California.

[44] W. Ketler, pp. 28-29.

[45] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1898-99*, p. 65.

[46] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1893-94*, p. 62.

[47] In a letter to Rev. James Orr of Glasgow, Scotland, Mar. 21, 1907, Dr. Ketler arranged speaking engagements at the Missouri Presbyterian Assembly and Summer School; Lake Orion Assembly in Michigan; Grove City College; Northfield Bible Conference; Winona Conference; and Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa. These engagements would run from July 17 to Sept. 21, and the honoraria totaled $1375 plus local entertainment.

[48] Letter from Isaac Ketler to Chauncey Tinker, professor at Yale, New Haven, Conn., 1909.

[49] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1898-99*, p. 14.

[50] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1902-03*, p. 50.

[51] *Ibid.*

[52] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1905-06*, p. 54.

[53] *Grove City College Bulletin*, June, 1905, p. 46.

[54] *Ibid.*

[55] *The Grove City College Alumni Quarterly*, Aug., 1911, p. 2.

[66] *Ibid.*

[57] *Grove City College Bulletin*, Aug., 1906, p. 9.

[58] Letter from Isaac Ketler to Prof. A. J. Davis, Clarion, Pa., Dec. 26, 1904.

[59] Letter from Isaac Ketler to Rev. N. C. Shaeffer, Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 12, 1904.

[60] *Grove City College Catalogue, 1909-1910*, p. 16.

[61] Minutes of Trustees, May 20, 1895.

[62] *Ibid.*, June 14, 1904.

[63] *Ibid.*, June 13, 1910.

[64] Letter from Isaac Ketler to John G. Bowman, New York City, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1907.

[65] *Grove City College Bulletin*, June, 1905, p. 4.

[66] See Appendix D.

[67] Interview with Frank Poehlmann, Hermann's son, Grove City, Pennsylvania, Mar. 19, 1971.

[68] *Alumni News*, May, 1958, p. 1.

[69] Harry A. Gearhart and Creig S. Hoyt, "Memorial to Alva John Calderwood," Minutes of Faculty, Jan., 1950.

[70] "Memorial to Herbert William Harmon," Minutes of Faculty, Sept. 25, 1956.

[71] Minutes of Trustees, July 22, 1910.

[72] *Ibid.*, Sept. 4, 1900.

[73] *Ibid.*, June 29, 1900.

[74] *Ibid.*, Jan. 16, 1900.

[75] *Ibid.*, Jan. 20, 1903.

[76] Letter from Isaac Ketler to H. S. Pritchett, New York City, N.Y., June 14, 1906.

[77] Minutes of Trustees, June 19, 1900.

[78] Letter from Isaac Ketler to Ralph Harbison, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 6, 1909.

[79] Minutes of Trustees, Aug. 25, 1908.

[80] *Grove City College Alumni Quarterly*, Aug. 11, 1911, p. 4.

[81] Minutes of Trustees, Apr. 22, 1911.

[82] *Ibid.*, Aug. 19, 1911.

[83] "Hays-Dodds Alumni Testimonial Fund," privately printed notice, Nov., 1911.

[84] *Grove City College Catalogue, 1907-08*, p. 4.

[85] W. M. Ramsay, *An Estimate of the Educational Work of Dr. Isaac Conrad Ketler*, (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1915), p. 26.

[86] *Ibid.*, p. 11.

[87] *Ibid.*, p. 34.

[88] Henry E. Fredley (ed.), *The Students Handbook of Grove City College*, 1922, p. 19.

[89] *Ibid.*, p. 31.

[90] *Ibid.*, p. 31-33.

[91] Leonora Neal Calderwood, "Memories of Student Days at Grove City College," unpublished paper, 1960.

[92] Fredley, p. 39.

[93] *Ibid.*, pp. 39-40.

[94] *Ibid.*, pp. 40, 46-53.

[96] *Ibid.*, p. 60.

[96] Letter from Isaac Ketler to S. B. McCormick, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 19, 1906.

[97] Letter from Isaac Ketler to J. N. Pew, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 14, 1904.

[98] Letter from Isaac Ketler to Mrs. F. T. Sace, Fairmount City, Pa., Jan. 9, 1905.

[99] Letter from Isaac Ketler to Miss Lillian Kemp, Grove City, Pa., June 2, 1906.

[100] Letter from Isaac Ketler to Capt. Francis P. Siviter, Grove City, Pa., Nov. 18, 1904.

[101] A. J. Calderwood, speech to *The Collegian* staff dinner, Mar. 15, 1940.

[102] *Grove City Collegian*, Nov. 1903, p. 12.

[103] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1891-92*, p. 37.

[104] Minutes of Trustees, June 18, 1907.

[105] Letter from Isaac Ketler to Rev. Charles A. Killie, Paotingfu, China, Jan. 16, 1909.

[106] W. Ketler, p. 12.

[107] Elena Johnston (ed.), *History of the Class of 1900*, Grove City College, 1924, p. 27-28.

[108] Isaac Conrad Ketler, *The Pilgrims*, (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1910), p. 81.

[109] *Ibid.*, p. 75.

[110] M. L. Ailey, Class of 1904, unpublished reminiscences of student days at Grove City College, 1963.

[111] Isaac C. Ketler, *The Tragedy of Paotingfu*, (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1902).

[112] *Grove City Collegian*, June, 1902, p. 148.

[113] I. Ketler, *The Pilgrims*, p. 9.

[114] *Ibid.*, p. 33.

[115] *Ibid.*, p. 66.

[116] *The Grove City College Alumni Quarterly*, Nov., 1910, p. 4.

[117] *The Grove City College Alumni Quarterly*, Aug., 1911, p. 2

[118] *Ibid.*

CHAPTER V

[1] *In Memoriam, Joseph Newton Pew and Isaac Conrad Ketler*, p. 12. Hereafter cited as "*In Memoriam.*"

[2] Minutes of Trustees, June 11, 1912.

[3] "J. N. Pew: A Biographical Sketch," *Our Sun*, (Philadelphia: Sun Oil Company), XXVI (Nos. 3-4, 1961), p. 11.

[4] Weir C. Ketler, "An Adventure in Education," unpublished paper, 1951, p. 34.

[5] Corporate Public Relations of Sun Oil Company, "Biographical Sketch, J. Howard Pew, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sun Oil Company," Aug., 1970, pp. 1-4.

[6] *The Collegian*, Dec. 12, 1927, p. 6.

[7] W. Ketler, p. 35.

[8] Isaac C. Ketler, *The Pilgrims,* (New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1910), p. 151.

[9] *In Memoriam,* p. 25.

[10] W. Ketler, p. 36.

[11] I. Ketler, p. 172.

[12] *In Memoriam,* pp. 28-29. It is still a principle of the College to provide the best possible education for the least possible cost, and to provide that education against the evangelical Christian background.

[13] *Ibid.*, p. 10.

[14] *Ibid.*, p. 36.

[15] W. M. Ramsay, *An Estimate of the Educational Work of Dr. Isaac Conrad Ketler,* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1915), p. 26.

[16] A. J. Calderwood, "Dedication Address for Isaac Conrad Ketler Dormitory", *Grove City College Bulletin,* XXIII, No. 8, p. 8.

[17] Minutes of Trustees, July 3, 1913.

[18] Frederick R. Babcock, "Address of Welcome to Delegates," *Commencement Week and Semi-Centennial Exercises of Grove City College,* June 13-16. 1926, p. 13.

[19] Minutes of Trustees, July 25, 1913.

[20] *Ibid.*, July 28, 1913.

[21] Ramsay, p. 31.

[22] *Who Was Who in America,* Vol. 1, 1897-1942, (Chicago: The A. N. Marquis Co., 1942), p. 918.

[23] Robert S. Calder, "Our New President", *Ouija,* 1914.

[24] *Grove City College Friends and Alumni Monthly,* Nov., 1913, pp. 3-4.

[25] *Ibid.*, p. 5.

[26] *Ibid.*, p. 6.

[27] *Ibid.*, p. 10.

[28] *Ibid.*, p. 12.

[29] Letter from Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Washington, D.C. Oct. 9, 1913.

[30] Interview with Roger Ormond, son of Alexander Ormond, Feb. 23, 1968.

[31] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 28, 1914.

[32] Hermann Poehlmann (ed.), *Songs of Grove City College,* 1913.

[33] *Grove City College Friends and Alumni Monthly,* Dec., 1913, p. 7.

[34] Minutes of the Faculty, Grove City College, Sept. 30, 1913. Hereafter cited as "Minutes of Faculty."

[35] *Ibid.*, Nov. 4, 1913.

[36] *Ibid.*, June 2, 1914.

[37] *Ibid.*, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, Feb. 10, 1914.

[38] "Agricultural Week, Grove City College, June 22 to June 28, 1914", p. 1.

[39] *Grove City College Friends and Alumni Monthly,* Sept., 1914, pp. 3-4.

[40] *Ouija,* 1915.

[41] "President's Report to the Board of Trustees," Jan., 1915. Hereafter cited as "President's Report."

[42] *Ibid.*

[43] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 27, 1914.

[44] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 16, 1914.

[45] *Grove City College Friends and Alumni Monthly,* Oct., 1914, p. 6.

[46] Minutes of Trustees, June 13, 1910.

[47] Minutes of the Alumni Association, Grove City College, June, 1913.

[48] Minutes of Trustees, June 15, 1915.

[49] *Ibid.*, July 3, 1915.

[50] Minutes of Faculty, Apr. 11, 1915.

[51] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 19, 1926.

[52] *Ibid.*, July 3, 1915.

[53] *Ibid.*

[54] Minutes of Faculty, Sept. 28, 1915.

[55] *Grove City College Catalogue, 1915-16,* p. 21.

[56] "President's Report," Jan. 18, 1916.
[57] Minutes of Trustees, Dec. 20, 1915.
[58] *Ouija*, 1917.
[59] Robert C. Cook (ed), *Who's Who in American Education.* (23rd ed; Hattiesburg: Who's Who in American Education, Inc., 1968), I, p. 457.
[60] Babcock, p. 13.
[61] Minutes of Trustees, June 13, 1916.
[62] *The Collegian*, June 17, 1916, p. 1.
[63] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1916-17*, p. 20.
[64] *Ibid.*, pp. 6-8.
[65] *Ibid.*, p. 169.
[66] *Ouija*, 1916.
[67] *Ibid.*
[68] *Ibid.*
[69] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 18, 1916.
[70] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 18, 1916.
[71] *Ouija*, 1917.
[72] *Ibid.*, 1917.
[73] Minutes of Faculty, Feb. 23, 1916.
[74] *Ibid.*, Mar. 14, 1916.
[75] *Ibid.*, Feb. 11, 1919.
[76] *Ouija*, 1939, p. 98.
[77] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 10, 1916.
[78] *Ibid.*, April 17, 1917.
[79] *Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1917.
[80] *Ibid.*, Feb. 26, 1918.
[81] *Ouija*, 1917.
[82] Minutes of Trustees, June 13, 1916.
[83] *Ibid.*, Jan. 16, 1917.
[84] Minutes of Faculty, Mar. 6, 1917.
[85] *Ibid.*, April 9, 1917.
[86] *Ibid.*
[87] *The Collegian*, April 23, 1923.
[88] Minutes of Faculty, May 1, 1917.
[89] "President's Report", June 12, 1917.
[90] Minutes of Faculty, May 15, 1917.
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[92] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1916-17*, p. 162.
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[94] *Catalogue of Grove City College*, 1918-19, p. 90.
[95] *Ibid.*
[96] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 16, 1917.
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[98] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1918-19*, p. 141.
[99] "President's Report", June, 1918.
[100] *Ibid.*
[101] *Ibid.*, June, 1918.
[102] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1918-19*, p. 91.
[103] *Ouija*, 1919.
[104] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1918-19*, p. 91.
[105] Minutes of Faculty, Dec. 10, 1918.
[106] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1919-20*, p. 105.
[107] Minutes of Faculty, Feb. 11, 1919.
[108] "President's Report," June 10, 1919.
[109] *Ibid.*
[110] Minutes of Faculty, April 27, 1920.
[111] "President's Report", June 15, 1920.
[112] *Ibid.*
[113] Minutes of Trustees, June 15, 1920.
[114] "President's Report," Jan. 18, 1916.
[115] *Ibid.*

[116] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 16, 1917.

[117] *Ibid.*

[118] *Ibid.*

[119] "President's Report," June, 1918.

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[121] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1917-18*, p. 137.

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[123] "President's Report," June 10, 1919.

[124] *Ibid.*

[125] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 18, 1916.

[126] *Ibid.*, Jan. 16, 1917.

[127] *Ibid.*, May 22, 1917.

[128] *Ibid.*, Jan. 15, 1918.

[129] *Ibid.*, Aug. 23, 1918.

[130] *Grove City College Monthly, July, 1917*, p. 45.

[131] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1918-19*, p. 45.

[132] Minutes of Trustees, June 11, 1918.

[133] *Ibid.*, Jan. 21, 1919.

[134] Minutes of the Alumni Association, Grove City College, June 12, 1918.

[135] Minutes of Trustees, June 13, 1916.

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[137] *Ibid.*

[138] *Ibid.*, Jan. 21, 1919.

[139] "President's Report," June 10, 1919.

[140] *Ibid.*, Jan. 18, 1916.

[141] *Ibid.*

[142] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 18, 1916.

[143] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 3, 1916.

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[145] *Ibid.*, p. 192.

[146] *Ibid.*

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[153] Robert Hutchins, "An Appraisal of American Higher Education", *School and Society*, XC (May 5, 1962), p. 215.

[154] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1915-16*, p. 138.

[155] *Ibid.*, p. 139.

[156] *Ibid.*

[157] *Ibid.*, pp. 141-2.

[158] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1918-19*, p. 35.

[159] "President's Report," Jan. 16, 1917.

[160] *Ibid.*

[161] *Ibid.*

[162] Minutes of Trustees, May 23, 1919.

[163] Minutes of Faculty, July 8, 1919.

[164] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1919-20*, p. 96.

[165] Minutes of Faculty, June 25, 1918.

[166] *Ibid.*, July 2, 1918.

[167] *Catalogue of Grove City College, 1918-19*, p. 27.

[168] Minutes of the Faculty, Grove City College, July 22, 1919.

[169] Sack, p. 626.

[170] *Ibid.*

[171] *Ibid.*, p. 629.

[172] *Ibid.*

[173] *Ibid.*, p. 630.

CHAPTER VI

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[2] "President's Report," June, 1928.

[3] Minutes of Trustees, June 15, 1920.

[4] *Ibid.*, June 14, 1921.

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] *Ibid.*, Jan. 17, 1922.

[7] *Ibid.*

[8] Minutes of Faculty, April 4, 1922.

[9] Minutes of Trustees, June 15, 1922.

[10] "President's Report," June 4, 1922.

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[19] Minutes of the Executive Committee, Board of Trustees, April 21, 1924.

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[21] *Ibid.*

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[29] *Ibid.*, June, 1928.

[30] *Ibid.*, June, 1929.

[31] "President's Report," Dec., 1929.

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[33] "President's Report," June 1, 1925.

[34] *Ibid.*, June, 1928.

[35] *Ibid.*, June, 1929.

[36] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 16, 1923.

[37] *Ibid.*, Jan. 9, 1926.

[38] *Ibid.*, Jan. 17, 1928.

[39] *Ibid.*, June 12, 1928.

[40] "President's Report," Jan. 20, 1920.

[41] *Ibid.*

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[43] Minutes of Faculty, July 27, 1920.

[44] *Ibid.*, Jan. 8, 1920.

[45] *Ouija*, 1920, p. 142.

[46] *Ibid.*, 1923, p. 131.

[47] "President's Report," June 15, 1920.

[48] *The Collegian*, Oct. 18, 1941.

[49] *New Castle* (Pa.) *News*, April 27, 1920.

[50] Interview with Prof. Dale O. Smock, Chairman of the Radio Broadcast Committee of the Faculty, May 5, 1971. In 1940, the fre-

quency was changed to 1340 kilocycles by the Federal Communications Commission.

[51] Interview with J. Stanley Harker, Class of 1925, May 5, 1971.

[52] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 26, 1920.

[53] *Ouija,* 1921, p. 136.

[54] Minutes of Faculty, Dec. 7, 1920.

[55] *Ibid.*, Nov. 27, 1923.

[56] *Ibid.*, Dec. 4, 1923.

[57] *Ibid.*, April 1, 1924.

[58] *Ibid.*, April 1, 8, 22, 29, 1924.

[59] *Ibid.*, Sept. 30, 1924.

[60] *Ibid.*, Mar. 2, 1926.

[61] *Ibid.*, Mar. 9, 1926.

[62] *Ibid.*, April 6, 1926.

[63] *Ibid.*, Nov. 23, 1926.

[64] *Ibid.*, May 29, 1928.

[65] "President's Report," June, 1928.

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[67] *Ibid.*, 1923, p. 70.

[68] *Ibid.*, p. 82.

[69] Freshmen Rules card, [c. 1929].

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[73] *The Wolf Pack,* 1925.

[74] *Campus and Dormitory Customs and Standards Observed by Women Students of Grove City College.* [c. 1929]

[75] Calvin B. T. Lee, *The Campus Scene, 1900-1970,* (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1970), p. 26.

[76] *Grove City College Catalogue for 1922-23*, p. 104.

[77] Lee, p. 23.

[78] Interview with J. Stanley Harker, Class of 1925, May 6, 1971.

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[85] Minutes of Trustees, June 15, 1920.

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[88] *Ouija,* 1929, p. 247.

[89] "President's Report," December, 1928.

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[94] *Grove City College Catalogue for 1929-30*, p. 115.

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[96] Minutes of Trustees, June 15, 1926.

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[98] Francis B. Haas, address, *Commencement Week and Semi-Centennial Exercises,* June 13-16, 1926, p. 17.

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[114] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 19, 1926.

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[116] "President's Report," December, 1928.

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[118] "President's Report," June, 1929.

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[120] *Ibid.*

[121] *Grove City College Catalogue for 1928-29*, p. 40.

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[123] *Ibid.*, pp. 43-44.

[124] *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45.

[125] *Ibid.*, p. 46.

[126] *Ibid.*

[127] *Ibid.*, p. 79.

[128] *Ibid.*, p. 92.

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CHAPTER VII

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[4] *Ibid.*

[5] *Ibid.*, Sept. 29, 1930.

[6] *Ibid.*, Dec. 8, 1930.

[7] *Dedication Exercises of Harbison Chapel and Frances St. Leger Babcock Memorial Organ.*

[8] *Dedication Exercises Harbison Chapel, The Hall of Science, Frances St. Leger Babcock Memorial Organ*, Grove City College, Oct. 8, 1931, p. 7.

[9] *Ibid.*, "Presentation of the Harbison Chapel," written by William Albert Harbison, but read by Weir Ketler due to illness of Mr. Harbison at the last minute.

[10] *Ibid.*, p. 16.

[11] *Ibid.*, W. Scott Bowman, p. 17.

[12] *Ibid.*, p. 21.

[13] *Ibid.*, p. 35.

[14] *Ibid.*, p. 25.

[15] *Ibid.*, p. 27.

[16] *Ibid.*, p. 33.

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[19] Amy Oakley, *Our Pennsylvania*, (New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1950), p. 467.

[20] *Dedication Exercises Harbison Chapel, The Hall of Science, Frances St. Leger Babcock Memorial Organ*, p. 35.

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[39] *Grove City Reporter-Herald*, Jan. 17, 1939, p. 4.

[40] *Program of Dedication of Crawford Hall*, Grove City College, Jan. 14, 1939.

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[44] *Ibid.*, Feb. 19, and June 14, 1932.

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[46] Minutes of Trustees, June 13, 1939.

[47] Minutes of Faculty, Sept. 27, 1932.

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[49] *Ibid.*, Mar. 9, 1937.

[50] "Grove City College Alumni Directory" *Grove City College Bulletin*, Vol. 27, No. 6, 1939, p. 115.

[51] "President's Report," Dec., 1937.

[52] "President's Report," June 13, 1939.

[53] *Dedication Exercises Harbison Chapel, The Hall of Science, Frances St. Leger Babcock Memorial Organ*, pp. 28-29.

[54] *Ibid.*, p. 31. Dr. Rule was Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania in 1931.

[55] "President's Report," Dec. 14, 1936.

[56] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 5, 1937.

[57] Interview with J. P. Hassler, College Bursar 1924-64, Grove City, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1971.

[58] *Ouija*, 1932, p. 14.

[59] *Ibid.*, 1939.

[60] "President's Report," Dec. 10, 1934.

[61] *Grove City College Catalogue for 1931-32*, p. 133; *1933-34*, p. 136; *1939-40*, p. 166.

[62] *Grove City Reporter-Herald*, Feb. 26, 1937, p. 1.

[63] *Ibid.*

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[65] Minutes of Trustees, June 9, 1931.

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[67] Harold Laski, "Why Don't Your Young Men Care?", *Harper's Magazine*, as quoted by Calvin B. T. Lee, *The Campus Scene, 1900-1970*, (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1970), p. 60.

[68] *Ouija*, 1935, p. 159.

[69] *Ibid.*, 1938, p. 46.

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[75] Interview with Miss Esther Post, retired Chairman of the Women's Physical Education Department, May 13, 1971. Barbara went on to get her doctor's degree in physical education and became chairman of that department at Central Illinois University.

[76] *Ouija*, 1938.

[77] *Ibid.*, 1938, p. 125.

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[85] Lee, p. 62.

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[87] Minutes of Faculty, Nov. 24, 1936.

[88] Minutes of Trustees, June 9, 1934.

[89] "President's Report," Dec. 1937.

[90] Minutes of Faculty, Feb. 28, 1933.

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[94] *Campus and Dormitory Customs and Standards Observed by Women Students of Grove City College.*

[95] *Grove City Reporter-Herald*, April 1, 1938, p. 7.

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[97] Minutes of Trustees, July 6, Aug. 1, Oct. 23, Dec. 18, 1939. A special committee was appointed and added their minutes to the Trustees' minutes.

[98] *Ouija*, 1938.

[99] *Grove City College Catalogue for 1931-32*, p. 112.

[100] *Grove City College Catalogue for 1939-40*, p. 41.

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[102] *Ibid.*, p. 104.

[103] *Dedication Exercises Harbison Chapel, The Hall of Science, Frances St. Leger Babcock Memorial Organ*, Dr. George Omwake, p. 29.

[104] Robert C. Cook, ed., *Who's Who in American Education*, Vol. 1, 23rd edition, (Hattiesburg: Who's Who in American Education, Inc., 1968), p. 457.

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[114] Interview with Mrs. Creig S. Hoyt, May 19, 1971.

[115] *Ibid.*

[116] *Grove City College Bulletin, Alumni News*, June, 1958, p. 1.

[117] Minutes of Faculty, May 27, 1931.

[118] *Ibid.*, Feb. 9, 1932.

[119] "President's Report," June 14, 1932.

[120] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 16, 1933.
[121] *Ibid.*, Feb. 9, 1932.
[122] *Ibid.*, Mar. 1, 1932.
[123] *Ibid.*, Mar. 8, 1932.
[124] "President's Report," Dec. 10, 1934.
[125] *Grove City College Catalogue for 1937-38*, p. 71.
[126] Minutes of Faculty, Nov. 16, 1937.
[127] Minutes of Trustees, June 14, 1938.
[128] "President's Report," Jan. 14, 1939.
[129] Minutes of Faculty, May 13, 1930.
[130] *Ibid.*, May 27, 1931.
[131] *Dedication Exercises Harbison Chapel, The Hall of Science, Frances St. Leger Babcock Memorial Organ*, J. R. Rule, p. 30.
[132] Minutes of Faculty, Nov. 17, 1931.
[133] "President's Report," Dec. 12, 1932.
[134] Minutes of Faculty, Mar. 17, 1931.
[135] "President's Report," Dec. 12, 1932.
[136] *Grove City Bulletin*, Sept., 1932, p. 11.
[137] *Grove City Reporter-Herald*, June 30, 1939, pp. 1, 7.

CHAPTER VIII

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[3] *Ouija*, 1940.
[4] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 3, 1939.
[5] Executive Committee, Minutes of Trustees, Oct. 12, 1939.
[6] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 31, 1939
[7] *Ibid.*, May 28, 1940.
[8] *Ibid.*, Sept. 24, 1940.
[9] "President's Report," Dec., 1940.
[10] *Ibid.* The other schools were Carnegie Tech, University of Pittsburgh, West Virginia University, Penn State, Bucknell.
[11] Minutes of Faculty, Dec. 3, 1940.
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[13] Sixty-Sixth Year, *Grove City College Bulletin*, p. 170.
[14] "President's Report," Dec., 1940.
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[16] "President's Report," Dec. 15, 1941.
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[19] *Ibid.*
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[21] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 13, 1942.
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[26] "President's Report," June 9, 1942.
[27] *QST*, "The Navy Trains Radio Technicians," Nov., 1942, pp. 13, 17.
[28] *Ibid.*, pp. 116, 118, 120.
[29] Minutes of Faculty, Feb. 24, 1942.
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[32] *Ibid.*, Dec. 14, 1942.
[33] *Ibid.*
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[35] "President's Report," Dec. 14, 1942.
[36] *Ibid.*
[37] Minutes of Faculty, Dec. 15, 1942.

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[39] Minutes of Faculty, April 13, 1943.

[40] *Ouija*, 1943.

[41] "President's Report," Dec. 6, 1943.

[42] *Ibid.*

[43] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 5, 1943.

[44] "President's Report," Dec. 6, 1943.

[45] "Dedication to Dr. Addison Leitsch," *Ouija*, 1945.

[46] Minutes of Faculty, Feb. 1, 1944.

[47] "President's Report," May 19, 1944.

[48] *Ibid.*

[49] *Ibid.*, Dec. 11, 1944.

[50] Minutes of Trustees, Mar. 19, 1945.

[51] *Grove City College Bulletin*, May, 1945, p. 1.

[52] *Ibid.*, p. 3.

[53] *Ibid.*, p. 1.

[54] Minutes of Faculty, May 1, 1945.

[55] Minutes of Trustees, Dec. 15, 1941.

[56] Instruction Committee, *Ibid.*, April 18, 1944.

[57] *Ibid.*, Dec. 11, 1944.

[58] Minutes of Faculty, May 7, 1940.

[59] *The Collegian*, June 11, 1941, pp. 1, 5.

[60] *Ibid.*, p. 5.

[61] Minutes of Trustees, June 10, 1941.

[62] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 6, 1942.

[63] *Ibid.*, Feb. 16, 1943.

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[68] "President's Report," Dec. 6, 1943.

[69] *Ibid.*, Dec. 11, 1944.

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[88] Minutes of Faculty, Dec. 17, 1946.

[89] "President's Report," Dec. 8, 1947.

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[91] Calvin B. T. Lee, *The Campus Scene, 1900-1970*, (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1970), p. 77.

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[93] *Ibid.*, Dec. 16, 1946.

[94] "Minutes of Trustees, Mar. 23, 1946.

[95] "President's Report," Dec. 16, 1946.

[96] *Ibid.*, Dec. 8, 1947.

[97] Minutes of Trustees, Dec. 8, 1947.

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[99] "President's Report," Dec. 14, 1948.

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[107] Minutes of Trustees, Dec. 14, 1949.

[108] *Grove City Reporter-Herald,* Jan. 11, 1950, p. 1.

[109] "President's Report," Dec. 13, 1948. A number of local alumni association groups were formed, but so many of these were temporary and dependent on the interest of local officers that individual mention will not be made here.

[110] *Ibid.*, Dec. 14, 1941.

[111] "President's Report," May 19, 1944.

[112] Minutes of Trustees, June 14, 1946.

[113] J. Howard Pew, *Ibid.*, June 6, 1947.

[114] "President's Report," June 6, 1947.

[115] Minutes of Trustees, June 6, 1947.

[116] *Grove City College Bulletin,* April, 1949, pp. 1, 4.

[117] Minutes of Trustees, June 3, 1949.

[118] *Ouija*, 1948.

[119] Interview with Ruth Mills, Class of 1951, May 30, 1971.

[120] *Ouija*, 1946.

[121] *Ouija*, 1947.

[122] Omicron Delta Kappa charter.

[123] "President's Report," Dec. 13, 1948.

[124] *Ouija*, 1950.

[125] "President's Report," June 4, 1948.

[126] *Ouija*, 1951.

[127] "President's Report," June 4, 1948, Dec. 13, 1948.

[128] Minutes of Faculty, Nov. 15, 1949.

[129] Minutes of Trustees, June 3, 1949.

[130] "President's Report," June 6, 1947.

[131] *Ibid.*, June 4, 1948.

[132] *Ibid.*

[133] *Ibid.*, Dec. 14, 1949.

[134] Minutes of Faculty, Mar. 29, 1949.

[135] *Ibid.*, Jan. 22, 1946.

[136] Minutes of Trustees, June 4, 1948.

[137] Minutes of Faculty, Nov. 20, 1948.

[138] *Ibid.*, May 3, 1949.

[139] Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 3, 1949.

[140] *Grove City College Bulletin, Catalogue Number*, 1949-50, p. 41.

[141] Lee, p. 86.

[142] *Ibid.*, p. 89.

[143] "President's Report," Dec. 7, 1951.

[144] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 22, 1952.

[145] *Ibid.*, June 5, 1952.

[146] "President's Report," June 3, 1955.

[147] Minutes of Faculty, June 5, 1952.

[148] "President's Report," Dec. 14, 1953.

[149] *Ouija*, 1952.

[150] *The Collegian*, April 27, 1954, p. 8.

[151] "President's Report," June 8, 1951.
[152] *Grove City College Bulletin,* Dec., 1951, p. 1.
[153] *The Collegian,* May 20, 1950, p. 1.
[154] Minutes of Trustees, Dec. 11, 1950.
[155] *Ibid.*
[156] *Ibid.*, June 8, 1951.
[157] *Ibid.*
[158] "President's Report," June 6, 1952.
[159] *Ibid.*, June 4, 1954; Dec. 6, 1954.
[160] *Grove City College Bulletin,* June, 1953, p. 6.
[161] *Ibid.*, Dec. 1953, p. 1.
[162] "President's Report," Dec. 14, 1953.
[163] *Dedication Program Recreation Building and Alumni Hall,* June 5, 6, 1953.
[164] Letter from Weir C. Ketler to David M. Dayton, Grove City, Pa., Nov. 1, 1972.
[165] "President's Report," Dec. 14, 1953.
[166] *Grove City College Bulletin, Catalogue Issue,* 1954-55, pp. 27-29.
[167] "President's Report," Dec. 5, 1955.
[168] *Ibid.*, June 6, 1952.
[169] *Ibid.*, June 8, 1951.
[170] *Grove City College Bulletin,* August, 1952, p. 4.
[171] Interview with Mr. Jack Kennedy, Alumni Secretary, July 14, 1969.
[172] Minutes of the Alumni Council, April 15, 1950.
[173] "President's Report," June 8, 1951.
[174] Minutes of Trustees, June 9, 1950.
[175] *Ibid.*, and "President's Report," June 3, 1955.
[176] Interview with Dr. P. N. Carpenter, June 10, 1971.
[177] Interview with Dr. Jonathan Ladd, June 11, 1971.
[178] Interview with Dr. Peter Monsma, June 11, 1971.
[179] Interview with Dr. W. W. Swezey, June 14, 1971.
[180] "President's Report," June 8, 1951.
[181] *Grove City College Bulletin,* Oct., 1951, p. 3.
[182] "President's Report," Dec. 1, 1952.
[183] Minutes of Trustees, June 4, 1954.
[184] "President's Report," Dec. 11, 1950.
[185] Registrar's "Black Book" of College statistics.
[186] Financial Committee, Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 18, 1951.
[187] *Ibid.*
[188] "President's Report," June 6, 1952.
[189] *Ibid.*, Dec. 14, 1953.
[190] Minutes of Trustees, June 3, 1955.
[191] Minutes of Faculty, June 4, 1953.
[192] *Ibid.*, May 10, 1955.
[193] *Ibid.*, Oct. 20, 1953.
[194] "President's Report," Dec. 5, 1955.
[195] *The Collegian,* April 27, 1954.
[196] Minutes of Trustees, June 6, 1952.
[197] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 24, 1956.
[198] Minutes of Trustees, Jan. 27, 1956.
[199] "President's Report," June 8, 1956.
[200] *The Collegian,* May 19, 1956, p. 5.
[201] *Ibid.*
[202] Minutes of Trustees, June 7, 1956.
[203] *Ibid.*
[204] *Ibid.*, June 5, 1964.

CHAPTER IX

[1] *Ouija,* 1925, p. 50.

[2] *Ouija,* 1923, p. 41.

[3] *The Collegian,* May 19, 1956, p. 1.

[4] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 8, 1956.

[5] Edwin Markham, "Man Making," *The Hymnal for Youth,* (Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1946), p. 379.

[6] Minutes of Faculty, Sept. 15, 1956.

[7] *Ibid.*

[8] "President's Report," Nov. 8, 1956.

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] Minutes of Faculty, Nov. 30, 1956.

[11] *Ibid.,* Jan. 21, 1957.

[12] "An Evaluation Report, Submitted by the Commission on Higher Institutions, Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools," February, 1957.

[13] *Ibid.*

[14] "President's Report," June 10, 1960.

[15] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 8, 1956.

[16] *Ibid.,* June 7, 1957.

[17] "President's Report," Nov. 25, 1957.

[18] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 14, 1958.

[19] "President's Report," June 6, 1958.

[20] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 24, 1958.

[21] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 13, 1959.

[22] "President's Report," June 5, 1959.

[23] *Ibid.,* Nov. 2, 1959.

[24] *Ibid.*

[25] *Ibid.*

[26] Minutes of Faculty, Aug. 7, 1956.

[27] *Ibid.,* Sept. 15, 1956.

[28] *Ibid.,* Oct. 14, 1958.

[29] "President's Report," June 5, 1959.

[30] *Alumni News,* May, 1958, p. 1.

[31] "President's Report," and the Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 24, 1958.

[32] Alfred McClung Lee, *Fraternities Without Brotherhood,* as quoted by Calvin B. T. Lee, *The Campus Scene, 1900-1970,* (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1970), pp. 101-02.

[33] Minutes of Trustees, June 6, 1958.

[34] "President's Report," Nov. 8, 1956.

[35] *Ibid.,* June 7, 1957.

[36] *The Collegian,* May 1, 1957, p. 4.

[37] "President's Report," Nov. 25, 1957.

[38] Interview with Dr. J. Stanley Harker, May 21, 1971.

[39] *The Collegian,* Sept. 30, 1958, p. 2.

[40] Minutes of Trustees, June 7, 1957.

[41] *Dedication of Calderwood Hall,* Oct. 26, 1958.

[42] *Ibid.*

[43] *Alumni News,* Jan., 1959, pp. 4, 5.

[44] *Ibid.,* Dec., 1959, p. 1.

[45] "President's Report," Nov. 2, 1959.

[46] *Ibid.*

[47] "President's Report," June 5, 1959; Minutes of Faculty, April 28, 1959.

[48] "President's Report," Nov. 8, 1956.

[49] *Alumni News,* Mar., 1960, pp. 1, 3.

[50] "President's Report," June 8, 1956.

[51] *Ibid.,* Nov. 8, 1956.

[52] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 24, 1958.

[53] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 16, 1956.

[54] *Ibid.,* Jan. 8, 1957.

[55] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 25, 1957.
[56] *Ibid.*, Jan. 7, 1958.
[57] "President's Report," Nov. 24, 1958.
[58] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 24, 1958.
[59] "President's Report," Nov. 2, 1959.
[60] *Ibid.*, Nov. 25, 1957; Nov. 2, 1959.
[61] *Alumni News*, Oct. 1957, pp. 1, 7.
[62] *The Collegian*, Dec. 8, 1959, p. 3.
[63] "Confidential Report for Grove City College of an Evaluation conducted by The Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools," Feb. 21-24, 1960, p. 1.
[64] *Ibid.*, p. 2.
[65] *The Collegian*, May 1, 1957, p. 1.
[66] Minutes of Faculty, May 14, 1963.
[67] "Constitution of Student Court," p. 1.
[68] *Ouija*, 1961, p. 98.
[69] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 25, 1963.
[70] *Ouija*, 1962, p. 112.
[71] *Alumni News*, Nov., 1964, p. 3.
[72] "President's Report," June 8, 1962.
[73] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 8, 1963.
[74] "President's Report," June 5, 1964.
[75] Minutes of Trustees, June 10, 1960.
[76] "President's Report," June 9, 1961.
[77] Minutes of Trustees, June 9, 1961.
[78] "President's Report," June 8, 1962.
[79] Minutes of Trustees, June 8, 1962; Nov. 5, 1962.
[80] "President's Report," June 7, 1963.
[81] Minutes of Trustees, June 7, 1963.
[82] *Ibid.*, Nov. 25, 1963.
[83] *Alumni News*, Sept., 1964, p. 1.
[84] "President's Report," Nov. 24, 1964.
[85] *Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1961.
[86] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 24, 1964.
[87] *Ibid.*, Nov. 22, 1965.
[88] "President's Report," June 4, 1965.
[89] *Ibid.*, June 8, 1962.
[90] *Ibid.*, Nov. 5, 1962.
[91] Minutes of Trustees, June 7, 1963.
[92] *Alumni News*, Sept., 1964.
[93] *Ibid.*, p. 1.
[94] "President's Report," June 9, 1961.
[95] "Progress Report Grove City College," Oct., 1961. This report was compiled for the Middle States Association.
[96] "President's Report," Oct. 30, 1961.
[97] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 5, 1962.
[98] *Ibid.*
[99] "President's Report," June 7, 1963.
[100] Instructional Committee, Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 25, 1963.
[101] "President's Report," Nov. 24, 1964.
[102] *Alumni News*, Nov., 1964, p. 7.
[103] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 12, 1960.
[104] *Ibid.*, Dec. 13, 1960.
[105] "Progress Report Grove City College," Oct. 1961.
[106] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 5, 1962.
[107] *Ibid.*, and "President's Report," Nov. 5, 1962.
[108] Minutes of Trustees, June 7, 1963.
[109] *Ibid.*, June 5, 1964.
[110] *Ibid.*
[111] "President's Report," June 5, 1964.
[112] "Black Book," Registrar's office.

[113] Minutes of Trustees, June 10, 1960.

[114] *Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1961.

[115] Minutes of Alumni Council, April 19, 1963.

[116] Minutes of Faculty, Jan. 10, 1961.

[117] *Ibid.*

[118] *Ibid.*, June 8, 1961.

[119] Minutes of Trustees, June 7, 1963.

[120] *Ibid.*, June 5, 1964.

[121] "President's Report," June 8, 1962; *The Collegian,* interviews with Dr. Gara and Dr. Harker, Mar. 23, 1962.

[122] "Academic Freedom and Tenure: Grove City College," *AAUP Bulletin*, XLIX (Spring, 1963), p. 20.

[123] Letter from J. Stanley Harker to the Faculty, May 23, 1962.

[124] "President's Report," Nov. 25, 1963.

[125] *Ibid.*, Nov. 14, 1960.

[126] *Ibid.*, Nov. 25, 1963.

[127] Instruction Committee, Minutes of Trustees, June 4, 1965.

[128] *Ibid.*, Nov. 22, 1965.

[129] *Ibid.*, Nov. 14, 1966.

[130] "President's Report," June 2, 1967.

[131] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 11, 1968.

[132] *Grove City College Report to the Middle States Association,* Sept. 1, 1970, p. 34.

[133] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 11, 1968.

[134] *Ibid.*, Nov. 9, 1970.

[135] "President's Report," June 3, 1966.

[136] *Grove City College Report to the Middle States Association,* p. 40.

[137] Minutes of Trustees, June 3, 1966.

[138] "President's Report," Nov. 14, 1966.

[139] *Dedication of Hicks Hall,* Sept. 17, 1967.

[140] Minutes of Trustees, June 2, 1967.

[141] "President's Report," June 7, 1968.

[142] *Ibid.*, June 4, 1965.

[143] *Ibid.*, June 3, 1966.

[144] "President's Report," Nov. 14, 1966.

[145] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 11, 1968.

[146] "President's Report," Nov. 11, 1968.

[147] *Ibid.*

[148] *Ibid.*, June 6, 1969.

[149] *Ibid.*

[150] *Ibid.*, Nov. 9, 1970.

[151] *Ibid.*

[152] *Dedication of Helen Harker Hall,* June 4, 1971.

[153] *Ibid.*

[154] "President's Report," June 4, 1971.

[155] *Grove City Reporter-Herald,* June 1, 1971, p. 9.

[156] "Black Book," Registrar's office.

[157] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 10, 1969.

[158] "President's Report," June 4, 1971.

[159] Minutes of Faculty, Sept. 26, 1967.

[160] *Grove City College Report to Middle States Association,* Sept. 1, 1970, pp. 15-17.

[161] Minutes of Faculty, Nov. 25, 1969.

[162] *Ibid.*, Sept. 23, 1969.

[163] *Ibid.*, Oct. 28, 1969.

[164] "Report to the Faculty, Administration, Trustees of Grove City College by An Evaluation Team representing the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association," p. 32. Hereafter cited as "Middle States Report."

[165] "President's Report," June 4, 1971.

[166] Minutes of Trustees, June 4, 1965.

[167] "Middle States Report," p. 28.

[168] Catalogue Issue, *Grove City College Bulletin*, April, 1971, pp. 100-09.

[169] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 11, 1968.

[170] *Ibid.*, Nov. 10, 1969.

[171] "President's Report," June 4, 1971.

[172] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 13, 1967.

[173] "President's Report," Nov. 11, 1968.

[174] *Alumni News*, May, 1971, p. 5.

[175] Interview with Mr. Jack Kennedy, Alumni Secretary, June 22, 1971.

[176] Minutes of Alumni Council, Sept. 16, 1967.

[177] *Ouija*, 1965, p. 60.

[178] *Grove City College Report to Middle States Association*, p. 26.

[179] Minutes of Faculty, Oct. 8, 1968.

[180] Minutes of Trustees, June 6, 1969; June 5, 1970.

[181] "President's Report," Nov. 9, 1970.

[182] Minutes of Trustees, June 6, 1969.

[183] *Ibid.*, April 6, 1971.

[184] "President's Report," June 7, 1968.

[185] *Ibid.*, June 5, 1970.

[186] *Ibid.*, June 7, 1968. No doubt many of the students participated in several sports; this is not the number of different participants.

[187] *Ibid.*, June 6, 1969.

[188] *Alumni News*, Mar., 1971, p. 4.

[189] *Ouija*, 1969, p. 110.

[190] Minutes of Trustees, Nov. 9, 1970.

[191] *Ibid.*, April 16, 1971.

[192] *Alumni News*, May, 1971, p. 1.

[193] A Tribute to President and Mrs. Harker upon their retirement from Grove City College by their many Campus Friends, May 24, 1971.

[194] *Grove City Reporter-Herald*, June 15, 1971, p. 11.

[195] *Alumni News*, May, 1971, p. 1.

CHAPTER X

[1] *Grove City College Report to the Middle States Association*, Sept. 1, 1970, p. 13.

[2] J. Stanley Harker, "The Small College Speaks Up," *The Small College Annual*, 1967-68, p. 3.

[3] Will Allen Dromgoole, "The Bridge Builder," Thomas Curtis Clark and Esther A. Gillespie, compilers, *1000 Quotable Poems*, (Chicago: Willet, Clark and Co., 1937), p. 157.

APPENDIX A

[1] Recorder's Office, Mercer County Courthouse, Mercer, Pa.; petition submitted March 19, 1879, approved April 7, 1879, charter granted No. 2 Aug. term 1879.